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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

EQUITY SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, Fall Term, 1864, I will offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 24th of January next, the PLANTATION of the late Duncan McNeill, deceased, containing 1044 acres, and the following Real Estate in Fayetteville:

One Lot on Bow street, known as the Shop Lot
One vacant Lot adjoining
One Lot corner of Cool Spring and Russell streets.
One Lot South side Person street, joins Branson.
One Lot North side Person street, late residence.
One Lot South side Person street, with two dwellings.
One Lot Kennedy street, with double dwelling.
One Lot, vacant, adjoining
One Lot, vacant, in Campbellton
3-7 of 7 acres between the Clarendon Bridge and the mouth of Cross Creek.
One small tract of land joining John Murphy, of 20 acres, and a small tract joining Robert Williams, quantity not yet known

Terms at Sale

Persons wishing to view the property will apply to A. A. McKethan or Charles McNeill

DAVID McNEILL, Commissioner.

Dec'r 18 98 1w*ed

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, containing about the same as Webster's Spelling Book, with the additional advantage of having all the vowels and so cent accurately marked. A supply always on hand. Price $3 00.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER is a new book, containing easy reading lessons on Southern subjects. Price 75 cts.

THE DIXIE PRIMER, Third Edition, Pictorial, still continues to be the most popular. Price ($36 per hundred) 40 cts.

THE PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY, Second Edition, is a new and popular book. It is entirely Southern and finely adapted to common schools. Price 8 00.

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SONGS OF LOVE and LIBERTY, compiled by a North Carolina Lady. Contains a popular collection of Songs and Ballads. Price (per hundred $40) 75 cts.

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER, compiled by Capt. T. A. Branson, is one of the best collections of songs and sentimental ballads ever published. Price (per hundred $50) 1 00

MORVEN AND LINDA, a tale of a soldier's love, is a rare and racy little book. Price ($12 per hundred) 25 cts

CANTWELL'S LAW PRACTICE, Second Edition, contains all the business forms extensively used. Price 20 00.

SHEET MUSIC, a full assortment of the pieces published in the South. Price from 1 00 to 4 00.

STATIONERY of all kinds, at moderate prices.

FANCY ARTICLES generally.

☞ The usual deductions made to the Trade.

☞ Those ordering goods to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage

N B. Our Publications are to be had at the principal Book Stores throughout the country.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 17 76tf

A few Important Facts
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered Livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Diseases, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,830 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 8,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $450 per gross, $50 per dozen, $5 per box.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

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Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" P S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley.
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Gibsboro', J F Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, M A Stedman & Co
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
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Lexington, J F Stimson.
Address,

Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud.
Rockingham, J P Northam,
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Wadesboro', W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Daynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H Mellin,
" W H Lippitt.
GEORGE W DEESS,
Goldsboro', N C,
Agent.

Feby 23rd, 1864

Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE, No 59, dated March 18th, 1864, issued to us by John W. Sandford, Depositary, at this place, for $1000 4 per cent Confederate Bonds. Said certificate is without our endorsement. This is to notify the public that we have made application in due form of law to Mr. Sandford for a duplicate Certificate.

J. & N. A. CAMERON.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 29. 97*3rd

10,000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co. of Richmond, who are the largest and first Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to us, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 5 66tf

Blank Deeds for sale at this office.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.

THE WILMINGTON ATTACK.—We look with impatience for Admiral Porter's official account of this stupendous failure, of which the telegraph brings a brief synopsis. It is a curious fact, if true, that an immense Parrott gun, 100-pounder, burst in each of six of his ships carrying death and dismay among their crews. This account of the blowing up of a vessel with 215 tons of powder—nearly half a million of pounds of powder—is accompanied by the expression of an expectation that the garrison of Fort Fisher would have been 'paralyzed" by the explosion. This reminds us of the Chinese system of war. When the enemy's army gets within a convenient distance, those children of the sun and moon open upon them with all the hideous sounds that can be made by a thousand gongs and other ear disturbing instruments, expecting that the enemy will fall down in dismay—be "paralyzed." Our boys at Fort Fisher were not made of that sort of stuff, and their walls, simple sand, were not to be blown away by either powder or ball.

There are pleasant reports of the loss of a regiment of yankees, a brigade of negroes, and 1600 artillery horses, with ships also we suppose. Some of this is no doubt true.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.—The telegraph brings us the first account, unofficial, received from Hood's army since it commenced the retreat from Nashville. It will be seen that, as might have been expected, it is very different from the yankee story.

SAVANNAH.—Sherman's reported treatment of the people and private property in Savannah naturally suggests an inquiry as to its meaning, since it is directly opposite to his intentions as proclaimed in his published orders and to his whole course since he began the campaign, and especially to his very last act of malignity before starting for Savannah, in burning thousands of houses in Atlanta. Remembering these things, one of two conclusions presents itself: either that Sherman repents and is ashamed of his previous vandalism, (which we regard as altogether unlikely,) or that his present moderation is assumed for the purpose of giving some excuse for subsequent outrages. We have no doubt that the near future will justify our belief that this is his purpose.

SERGEANT WM. M. WATERBURY.—We regret to learn that our gallant young townsman, one of Gen. Barringer's most efficient scouts, whose capture we mentioned a few weeks ago, has been severely wounded in an attempt to escape. A letter from Gen. Barringer pays a warm tribute to his gallantry and personal worth, and reports him mortally wounded by a ball through the lungs. But a few lines from himself justifies a hope that he will recover. He had nearly reached our lines when discovered and fired upon. He is in the house of a warm personal friend, a physician, from whom and family he is receiving the most careful attention and kindness.

OUR FINANCES.—Under this head we publish a communication which appears to us, upon the hasty reading which alone we have been able to give it, to merit the consideration of the public and of the authorities. The writer shows that a tax of only one half of one per cent. in *specie*, upon the *specie* value of the property in the Confederacy, would purchase up all the Treasury notes in existence, at their current value in comparison with specie, as it was when and where he wrote. There has since been a further depreciation, so that at the present rate a specie tax of one per cent would buy up the whole Confederate debt of notes and bonds, provided they could be purchased at that rate. But of course a movement of that sort would appreciate the currency; and that would be an advantage little less important than the payment of the debt.

Of course a tax of one per cent would seem not hard to bear—payable in specie indeed or its equivalent in currency, but levied upon specie values.

It may be that the proposition now before Congress to borrow thirty millions in specie may have been suggested with a view to some such scheme as that advanced by our correspondent.

We ask attention to his article.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF NEGROES.—One of the Executors of the late James Worsley, of Crain's Creek, Moore county, has furnished to us the following account of the sales of the negroes of his estate on Friday last, viz:

"Silvey, indrm, 59 years old, $5; Jack, 43 years, $2000; Hannah, 40 years, and child 1 yr. old, $4900; Kinboro', 38 years, $10,10?; Essex, 35 years, $12,000; Simeon, 27 years, $11,500; Sarah, 23 yrs., $505?; Ben, 20 years, $10,10?; Ruth, 20 years, $10 695; Maria, 18 years, $300?; Ellah, 15 years, $11,100; Columbus, 11 years, $4000; Henry, 11 years, $4000; Silvey Jane, 9 years, $880?; Zeno, 5 years, $4300; Caroline, 5 years, $2100; Mack, 4 yrs., $105?; Henderson, 1 year, $200.

"There were a number of persons at the sale anxious to buy. The sale was on a credit of 6 months; had it been for cash they would have brought more."

These are ridiculous prices, and we would respectfully suggest to the purchasers that it would have been wiser to give a third as much for the negroes and to invest the remaining two-thirds in Confederate bonds, to help the government to protect them in the enjoyment of their property. For if the cause should fail for the want of money or for any other reason, we ask them what would their negroes and lands be worth then? It is all confiscated by the yankee Congress. Better far help the government with a part of your funds than to withhold them and lose the whole.

FARMERS' BONDS.—A farmer who had given bond but had less than 15 hands and is now in service, asks information as to the disposition of such bonds. He says it was promised at Camp Holmes that they should be returned, but they have not been. A report is circulated among that class that the government intends to collect the amounts, notwithstanding the bondsmen are in service; and the operations of the impressing officers are cited as evidence of this intention, beef, flour, &c. having been impressed from many of them since they left home.

We cannot give the desired information. If any one can we will cheerfully publish it.

A REASONABLE CONCLUSION.—A contemporary said, while the expedition against Wilmington was being tossed about on our dangerous coast, that "unless, indeed, Butler was born to be hanged, there is some hope that he may have been drowned." He was not drowned, it appears, but has arrived in Virginia; so the conclusion is fair that he is reserved for the more appropriate alternative fate.

IMPRESSMENTS.—A friend writes to us to ask the publication of the laws of Congress authorising and regulating impressments. We would cheerfully comply with the request if we had or could obtain a copy of the laws; but they have not been sent to the clerk of the County Court, as we suppose they should have been, and we learn that the pamphlet copy of acts cannot be obtained in Richmond. Perhaps the publication now may be of less importance, since we suppose Congress will pass a new law on the subject at its present session, perhaps superceding all the former laws.

Our correspondent has satisfied himself by information derived from official sources, that in many cases the acts of impressing officers have not been in conformity to the laws, but clear violations of them and of their authority as impressing agents. Officers thus transcending their duties should be held to a rigid account, for they are in effect the worst enemies of the country and the cause. The impressment system itself is, as every one admits, harsh and unpleasant, though all true friends of the country conform to it as a necessity. But when to its inevitable odium is added the capricious favoritism, or needless offensiveness, or palpable illegality, of the agent's conduct, it is intolerable. The sufferers are naturally indignant, and soured towards the government and the cause which subjects them to such inconvenience and loss and annoyance. Let the agents therefore be held to a rigid account and properly punished when they violate the law.

We hope our correspondent will pardon us for copying a portion of his letter, private though it was intended to be. It breathes the spirit of a true patriot and generous man:—

"For several months past there has been great complaint made in regard to the impressment of private property for Gov't purposes. And this complaint does not come from those only who seem to take pleasure in carping at any and all acts of the Gov't, but from many who know no other feeling but that of devotion to our cause. My object is not to speak of the policy of raising supplies for the Gov't by a system of impressment, which is generally considered as odious and unequal taxation, the onus in many instances falling only on a few, and those selected at the will of agents *sometimes* disposed to consult their own convenience and the feelings of favorites more than the good of the country. * * * Our people do not and will not complain of taxes necessary to support the Gov't, but will give up all, if required, to secure the end for which we are contending; but let the burdens fall as equally as possible; then they will submit without a murmur.

"But as defective as our laws may be in the regulation of impressments, the greatest source of dissatisfaction at present seems to be the *want of compliance with the laws as established*. Many illegal acts are done by agents, and the people in many instances not knowing their rights, submit to such oppression as the Gov't never contemplated, and for which it should not be held accountable. Agents themselves should be held to a strict account.

"I do not write under the smart of any wrong done me, or any oppression personally in the execution of the laws of impressments, for, thus far, I have no cause for complaint. Though the compensation given me where my property has been impressed has been merely nominal, yet it has not borne heavily on me and will not seriously interfere with my farming operations. In fact, what has been taken would have been cheerfully given if called for. So any demand upon the people will be most willingly. The only difficulty is the inequality of the burden, as happens in the system of impressments."

TAX ON MANUFACTURES.—A gentleman of this town, engaged in the cotton manufacture, whose accuracy of figures is justly relied upon, has written out a statement of the operations of the Confederate, State, County and Town taxes, (supposing the two last to be laid in the same proportion as last year to the State taxes,) which shows a curious result. His statement has been handed to us, and we condense its results, without repeating all the figures which establish them.

Let us premise that the State tax last year was 2 per cent upon the income of manufacturers, and that the County tax was double that of the State and the Town tax one-fourth more than that of the State. Should the County and Town lay taxes this year in like proportion to the State tax, the result will be:

Confederate Income tax per cent.	15
Additional do.	10½
Soldiers' tax, (1-5 of both the above,)	5¼
State Tax,	15
County Tax, (supposed,)	30
Town Tax, "	18¾
per cent.	103¾

Under these circumstances, the manufacturer would actually be brought in debt—and the more profit he made the worse it would be for him.

But of course the County and Town will not need to lay such proportional taxes as last year. Leaving them out of view, for the present, and the Confederate and State taxes alone take 56 per cent. of all the profits of manufacturers. Whatever is added for the County and Town will increase the aggregate per cent. Suppose they be only the same as last year, (4 per cent for the county and 2½ for the town,) the whole taxes will be 62½ per cent. of the income. To this should be added the large taxes paid by the factories on the assessed value of the real estate and machinery.

We learn that the bill reported by the Finance Committee to the House of Commons fixed the State tax at 5 per cent., two and a half times as much as it was last year, but the House voted it 15 per cent., seven and a half times as much; whilst the general increase was perhaps equal to double or treble the previous year's tax.

It is not a little surprising that the governments, Confederate, State, County and Town, seem so little disposed to cherish the few manufactures existing, and without which the people would have been literally naked. And all this too, when those establishments are giving millions of dollars annually, by selling to the government whatever they want of their manufactures at less than half the prices individuals would be glad to pay them. Happily, the manufacturers, much abused though they be, are patriotic enough to endure much for the cause, though they alone can scarcely be expected or required to contribute *all* their income in taxes.

THE MAILS are still sadly out of order. We have nothing beyond the limits of the State, North or South, of later date than Saturday last. As for letters, the anxiety to hear from relatives in Lee's Army was somewhat relieved yesterday, for the first time in many days, by the receipt of letters ranging from the 16th to the 28th—twelve days! Truly does the Postmaster General's slow team need waking up.

THE OLD ISSUE.—The advertisement of Mr. Broadfoot, the Depositary in this place, comes in good time to relieve the anxiety of many who still hold the old issue, of which we think there must be a great deal yet unredeemed. We have ourselves received several remittances of them by mail, three of which came on Saturday evening, and would have been a few hours too late but for the very proper law extending the time for exchange.

THE DESOLATION OF ATLANTA.

The Intelligencer comes to us from Atlanta again. It contains a long article on the past, present and future of the city, from which we extract:—

Twenty-five years ago, and the site which Atlanta, the "Gate City" of the South, occupies, was a forest, which but a few years antecedent to that period was the abode of the red man, who roamed over it in search of game, and who subsequently reluctantly abandoned it for other lands west of the Arkansas river. The march of civilization—the rapid advance of the white man with his implements of agriculture, had imposed this necessity upon the poor Indian, and soon after his removal, nay, before it was fairly accomplished, the axe had felled the forest in many a locality, and the ploughshare and hoe had begun their work, in fulfilment, as it were, of the decree of the ETERNAL, that by the sweat of the brow the children of Adam should earn their bread. Then was developed that great System of Railroads in Georgia, which *brought* the line from Savannah to Macon, and from Macon in continuation to the present site of Atlanta; which *brought* the line from it to Augusta also; which *carried* from it the great State road over and through the mountains of Cherokee Georgia, to Chattanooga, in Tennessee; and which also *carried* from it the Atlanta and West Point railroad to connect with the Alabama road leading to Montgomery—a system of internal railroad improvements, deemed in its conception ideal and extravagant, but which, through the energy of our people, was finally triumphantly accomplished, and which, in a few short years, built up the most flourishing interior city of the South—a city at the opening of the present war that bade fair to rival in population and wealth, as it *did* in commercial enterprise, any city in the Southern Confederacy. War came, and still Atlanta was a progressive city. Population and wealth, until the Spring of the present year, literally almost poured into it. As a commercial depot, it was in advance of any city in the adjoining States; as a financial mart, it rivalled her most prosperous sister cities of the South; and as a military post, it became *second* to none, save Richmond, in importance. Such was the importance of Atlanta, that to the enemy it became a prize coveted as much as Richmond. It were idle in us now to take even a brief retrospective view of the almost superhuman efforts made, alas! too successfully made, to capture and possess it—the powerful army that at last invested it—the thousands slain, and the ocean of blood, as it were, that was spilled before it was evacuated by our forces and was occupied by the enemy's. These are themes familiar as "household words" to every Georgian, and are indelibly impressed upon the heart of every loyal son of the South. They are known with the *past* of Atlanta—the past, up to the time the barbarian hordes, under the leadership of their barbarous chief—(than whom no vandal Captain of ancient times left a blacker, or more cruel record for the historian to indite, than he has done)—took possession of; and then, amid the glare of its thousands of burning tenements, its splendid mansions, its vast warehouses, its magnificent and costly mechanical workshops, down to the humble cottage residence, all in one vast sheet of fire, the flames rising so as to light the country round for miles and miles—ingloriously took up his march to the sea.

So much now only for the *past* of Atlanta. We must turn next to her *present*, and in doing so have a melancholy duty indeed to perform.

As you approach the city from either side, you will find it, as well as the Stone, and Kennesaw range of Mountains at a distance of over twenty miles, no longer hidden from your view by the dense growth of forest trees, which, out a few short months ago, obstructed it and their view from the eye of the traveller. For miles around, scarcely a tree is standing, and near and within a few miles of the city *fire and the axe* have destroyed the habitations of the rich and of the poor, and laid waste the ground. But a few days ago the putrid carcases of dead horses and mules met the eye, while the stench that exhaled from them filled the air, producing a loathing on the part of all who ventured into the city, unutterably disgusting; nor were they relieved of this oppressive sensation when they first entered it, for within its corporate limits lay the last remains of man and beast emitting the same disgusting odor. Now, as you approach the city, the desolation that meets your view is painful in the greatest degree. To the eye, it appears that "*destruction's devastating doom*" had been dealt before the once flourishing city, the pride and boast of Georgia; the monument of the statesmanship and enterprise and industry of the people of the "Empire State." As you advance nearer to the city's lines, the enemy's lines of formidable fortifications—though of earthworks only, equal in strength to any in the Confederacy—meet your view, and within them others, some erected by our own forces, but none so formidable as those which yankee industry and yankee fear have placed before, for the protection and holding of the city—all now abandoned in Sherman's flight to the sea. Appalling as is the foregoing picture, it falls far short in horror, when compared to that which greets you on entering the city's limits. Here you will see the awful effects of one vast extended conflagration—a city destroyed by FIRE—two-thirds at least of it devoured by flames—nought remaining of that portion of it doomed to destruction by a remorseless and cruel foe, but what could not be destroyed—the stone, and the brick, and the mortar—ashes alone remaining of what had been comfortable in its nature. We sicken as we present this picture of Atlanta to our distant readers. Even now as we look upon the smoked and blackened ruins, familiar at last to our view, by whom we are surrounded, we are amazed and appalled at the savage ferocity of our yankee foes, and at the *fiery* vengeance they have inflicted upon the city. But these feelings soon gave way to another, that of contempt for the miscreant who ordered it, and for his legions who did the bidding. Never before have we felt more confident in final triumph over such foes, than we do, as we pen these lines.

[Here follows a detailed statement of the damage in each of the streets to private dwellings, stores, factories of all sorts, &c. &c., which we omit. The Intelligencer proceeds:—

The Railroads are destroyed in the completest manner by burning the cross ties, and bending and twisting the iron. As you stand on the crossing on Whitehall and look up the Western and Atlantic road, the piles of cross ties are so numerous and spread out to such an extent, as to remind one of the ocean when its waves are raised by a brisk wind. It is an ocean of ruins.

The fire is represented by those who beheld it, to have been terrific and sublime. The city from centre to circumference was enveloped in a sheet of flame, which, in the opinion of those who witnessed it, was to have consumed all, or nearly all, the buildings in the city. By the failure of the fire fiends to perform the task assigned them, of the private dwellings, nearly one out of every three escaped, while of the whole real estate of the city fully five-sixths in value have been laid in ashes.

It is very evident that the yankees intended to remain peacefully in Atlanta until the next spring. They so declared their intention to the citizens who remained, and the preparations which they had made for the approaching winter lead us to the same conclusion.

While the yankees were in Atlanta, besides their general bad behavior, they were guilty of acts which show their character in its true light. Their general search for silver and gold led them in the very vaults of the dead. They took the pall ing from around the public cemetery and made two enclosures for the burial of their dead of the 20th—the star corps of Sherman. The marble was taken from Oakman's and Judson's yards, and the turf of blue grass with which the graves are coated over, from the private yards of some of the citizens. The monument erected by this corps to "OUR DEAD HEROES," we must confess is imposing, but we must remember that the marble was stolen, and the fence of the Cemetery taken away, thereby leaving all the other graves exposed! Such conduct is more characteristic of Goths and Vandals than of Christian men of the 19th century. Nor did these yankees content themselves with desecrating the burying place of the dead; they made a burial ground of pisces appropriated to the living. On a back lot belonging to Col. Whitaker, about 40 yankee graves are to be seen; and on the S. E. corner of the Atlanta Hotel, a few feet off, is to be seen a yankee grave.

In referring to the unmilitary conduct of our foe, we must not omit to mention that the yankees burned the fire engine No. 2, and the material of "Hook & Ladder Company." Shipped North Nos. 1 and 4, leaving No. 3 in a badly damaged state. They, according to unquestioned authority, shipped North the furniture of the citizens by train loads. All the pumps were ruined. Our foe respected not the private dwellings of the poor or the superb mansions of the wealthy. The stillness of the grave, for weeks, reigned over this once bustling, noisy city. We can only liken Atlanta to Moscow after her own citizens had fired it; but a merciful God has not suffered it to be like Babylon and Tyre, like Thebes or Palmyra. The energy for which her citizens have been distinguished has already begun to manifest itself.

That which built Atlanta and made it a flourishing city, will again restore it, purified, we trust, in many particulars, by the fiery ordeal through which it has past. Soon the whistle of the steam engine will again be heard in its limits, and soon the cars from Macon, and Montgomery, and Augusta, will bear their burdens into and through the city. Ere long, too, we feel confident that the State Road will be in process of reconstruction, a portion at least of it being engaged in transporting to it the rich produce of Cherokee Georgia. Let no one despond as to the *future* of our city!

Connally's Brigade.—We learn that this brigade, composed of the 5th Regiment and Littlejohn's Battalion of Senior Reserves; the 3d Regiment of Junior Reserves consisting of Reece's, French's and Ellington's Battalions, together with the 2d Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, and some light artillery, all under the command of Col. Connally, acting Brigadier, were charged with the arduous duty of guarding the coast from the Fort to Masonboro' and of supporting Fort Fisher or Sugar Loaf in case of an attack upon either. This arduous duty they performed until the arrival of Gen. Kirkland, they being encamped and having their headquarters as a point convenient to support any menaced point. On Saturday, we believe the Juniors were ordered into Fisher; the Seniors occupied the lines at Sugar Loaf, which positions they held until the re-embarkation of the enemy. The promptitude of the men in obeying all orders—their patience in the endurance of fatigue and privation, and their general qualities as soldiers were worthy of all praise. Although the enemy threw shells into Sugar Loaf as well as into Fisher, yet did the men, not on guard, sleep as soundly and as quietly on the second night of the shelling as though resting tranquilly at home, such had been their fatigues for days before.

Of the Juniors ordered to Fort Fisher, some were put into the bomproofs and some were ordered to another point. Of these latter, something like 150 under command of Major Reece, were surrendered to a Captain and 5 men, who demanded the surrender, informing the Major that he was surrounded and that resistance was useless. Lt. Hamblin, as we learn, refused to surrender and walked off, and some 12 men with him. The enemy had no force to stop them. They had no force to compel a surrender. It was a transparent sell which ought not to have deceived Major Reece or anybody else, but apparently it did. No one suspects treachery, that we know of.

The reserves showed themselves ready and willing to do anything that might be required of them, and if they were not closely engaged with the enemy it was not that they shrank from their duty, but from the fact that there really was no serious encounter with the enemy's land forces, and that the positions they held were not attacked.—*Wil. Journal, 3d.*

General Kirkland's Command.—In the congratulatory orders of Gen. Bragg much praise is assigned to the brigade of Brig. Gen. Kirkland, for its coolness and steadiness in the late affair below Wilmington. Gen. Kirkland was among the first of the reinforcements which reached the field. To him and his command is due the credit of holding the enemy in check and preventing him from establishing his line, when the communications were cut between Wilmington and Fort Fisher. Engaged as he has been in the most arduous duties of the war, on more than one occasion severely wounded in battle, and always foremost at the post of danger, Gen. Kirkland has acquired a distinguished and enviable reputation as a skilful and fearless officer. We claim the privilege to say this much of him, and could say much more with justice, if we allowed our heart to utter a full measure of tribute to as brave, generous and clever a soldier, and as devoted a patriot, as the army numbers in its lists.

Raleigh Confederate.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS.—A writer in the Wilmington Journal says:

"The Editor of the Enquirer, I regret to say, has lost his own negroes by the war, and like the fox who had his tail cut off, he now desires everybody else to be placed in the same category.

"In your issue of the 31st ult., you refer to the course of the Virginia press towards Gen. Bragg. The truth is, there is hardly a man in the civil or military service of the country, except Virginians, who has not at one time or another been denounced or ridiculed by the Virginia press, and especially by a majority of the Richmond newspapers. Generals Beauregard and Price, and perhaps some others, have escaped, simply because they were supposed not to be friends of the President."

Fire.—The alarm of fire last evening was caused by the burning of a large wooden building, situated near the river, in the Northern portion of town. In the building was stored a large quantity of rosin—about 3500 to 4000 barrels—which, together with the warf on which the building stood, was entirely consumed. The building and contents were owned by Messrs. Vanamringe & Co., whose loss in Confederate money will reach about $100,000. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

Messrs. J. H. Chadbourn & Co. suffered some loss by the burning of some timber in the dock next North of where the fire originated.

Wil. Journal, 3d.

Dreadful.—A prisoner from Chattanooga describes the condition of those families that left Georgia and sought yankee protection, as terrible. Many women and children have died from cold—four or five thousand of them being huddled together in Chattanooga, with no wood and little to eat. There is nothing but lamentations and vain regrets from morning till night.

DIED,

On the 27th Dec., at the residence of Rev. H. McAlister, Cumberland county, N. C., Mrs. SARAH A. McALISTER.

On the 24th Nov., in Brigade Hospital, near Petersburg, from wounds received 231, JOHN McNEIL, Co. D, 49th Reg't N. C. T., aged 44 years, a native of Moore county.

Near Maysville, Bladen county, N. C., Dec. 9th, ALEXSTEAD L. HURT, aged 38 years, 7 months and 4 days, leaving a wife and 4 children, relatives and friends to mourn his loss; but we trust their loss is his eternal gain. Although he did not profess religion we have reason to believe he is now entered upon that rest that remains for the people of God, where we trust that when Christ comes to gather his children home, his companion and children may strike hands with him on the banks of the New Jerusalem, there to praise God forever. D. J. M.

At his residence on the 25th of December 1864, Col. ABRAHAM BROWER, of Randolph county, one of our most enterprising, amiable and useful fellow citizens, in the 56th year of his age. The subject of this obituary, from the many excellencies of his character, is worthy of a far more extended notice than can be given through the columns of a newspaper. He represented his county-man in the Legislature for five successive terms, and the faithfulness with which he fulfilled that high trust won for him a reputation which will live in the bosoms of his friends though he is gone. Few men have sustained with more success the various relations of life. He was an attentive and kind husband and father, a good neighbor and an indulgent master, a just and impartial friend. Those who knew him best loved him most. The subject of this obituary leaves an aged widow and seven children, together with a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. They mourn, but in hope that their loss is his eternal gain. May the dews of heaven be propitious and drop upon his much beloved grave. A. H.

Raleigh papers please copy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 4.—United States papers of the 2d inst. contain a telegram from Washington which says that the Brazilian Minister is understood to be perfectly satisfied with the decision of the Government in the Florida case.

Ten new regiments of Ohio troops are now organizing and will be ready for the field in six weeks.

Montgomery Blair and Frank P. Blair have gone on a visit to Gen. Grant's army, and their departure gave rise to a rumor that they had gone to Richmond on a Peace mission.

The new Confederate steamer Sea-King [Semmes' ship] is reported actively at work on the Atlantic. She has captured and burned several yankee ships.

The Government has determined to sell the cotton found in Savannah and reimburse the owners if they can establish the validity of their claims before the proper tribunals.

Geo. D. Prentice of the Louisville Journal arrived at City Point on the 30th, returning from Richmond to Louisville.

There is no news reported from Sherman in Georgia or Thomas in Tennessee.

The Yankees in Savannah.—AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 4.—A gentleman who left Savannah last week says that the city continues quiet. The citizens have not been molested, and private property is protected. Orders have been issued not to cut down shade trees for fuel, Sherman promising to bring wood by the Gulf and Atlantic railroad.

The yankee 14th and 15th corps occupy entrenchments reaching from the Savannah river to the Plank Road. The yankees are building pontoon bridges opposite Exchange.

Many of the negroes who joined Sherman in the country are leaving—the roads are lined with them. Sherman is holding levees for them in Savannah.

A yankee paper called the Daily Local Georgian is issued from the office of the (late) Savannah News by Capt. McCoun. Adams's Express Co. have opened an office.

Negro Sales in Augusta.—AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—In this city yesterday about three hundred negroes were sold at public auction at an average price of $3500.

Congress.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 2.—Nothing of interest occurred in the Senate to-day. In the House a bill to promote the efficiency of our cavalry was discussed and finally passed. It provides that cavalry horses will hereafter be furnished by the Gov't and those now in service will be paid for by the Gov't.

RICHMOND, Jan'y 3.—Nothing of interest was done today. The bill for the consolidation of reduced regiments, battalions, companies, &c., was before the House.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—In the Senate to day there was nothing of interest. The House was engaged in the further consideration of the Army Consolidation bill.

RATHER FAST.—Gen Grant was so certain of the success of his Wilmington expedition that on the 26th ult. he fired a salute of 100 guns!

Hiring Day.—Yesterday was the day for hiring, renting and selling. Prime negro men sold, one a cooper, 23 years old, for $7,300. A girl, 15 years old, (field hand) $4,500. A negro man, 36 years old, $4,900. The hiring was brisk; common house servants commanded $275 to 350.

Charlotte Bulletin 3d.

Negro Hiring has been going on here for a week, and still the end has not been reached. Field hands (men) ranged from five hundred to twelve hundred dollars. Mechanics about double. Women without incumbrances, from three hundred to one thousand.—*Salisbury Watchman, 3d*

Yesterday was hiring day, but too little was done in that way to establish any hiring rates for servants and upon enquiry we can find no data upon which to base quotations. We suppose things will settle down in a day or two, and parties come to an understanding. We noticed but one sale—a girl 18 to 20, who brought $5,500. For hiring prices we heard talk of anything from $500 to $2,000.

Wilmington Journal, 3d.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the Administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors, may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a clear, graphic reporter, furnishes us the pleasant assurance that in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested. our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of in erest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN & CO., Richmond, Va.

Jan 4, 1865. 98 3d

EAST BEND ACADEMY,
MALE AND FEMALE.

THE next session of this Institution will commence 1 Jan'y 23d, 1864, on the following *Terms* per session of five months:

1st *Class*—Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$5 00
2d *Class*—English Grammar, Geography, Composition and History,	7 50
3d *Class*—Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Elocution,	10 00
4th *Class*—Languages and Mathematics,	15 00
Contingent Fee,	50
Board, Washing and Fuel per month,	6 00

The above terms to be paid in corn at 75 cts. per bushel wheat $1, bacon 12½ cts per lb., or in other produce at corresponding rates. If paid in currency an equivalent will be required.

Students from a distance must pay in advance. For other information address the Principal.

ABRAM WEAVER Principal.

East Bend, Yadkin Co., N. C., Dec'r 30 97*2tpd

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Certificate, No. 129, for three hundred dollars for 4 per cent. Confederate Bonds,—dated 4th March 1864,—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary at

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

The Baltimore American of the 29th ult. has the following letter from a correspondent:—

"FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 27, P. M.—I have just arrived here on the Steamer Santiago de Cuba, from off Wilmington The attack by our fleet on Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance of Cape Fear river, commenced at noon on Saturday last, the 24 h inst., and continued throughout the entire day It was resumed again on Sunday and kept up with great vigor all day.

"Fort Fisher was much damaged. All the rebel barracks and storehouses belonging to the work were burned by the explosion of our shells, and the garrison of the fortification was driven to the protection of their bomb proofs, the guns of the enemy scarcely venturing a reply to our well-directed shot.

"A small portion of our troops were landed on the beach from the transports on Sunday afternoon, and skirmishing with the enemy ensued, our men behaving with great gallantry, pushing up to Fort Fisher, and actually entering the work. A rebel bearer of dispatches, who was about entering the fort, was killed by a shot from one of our men, and Lieutenant Wallen, of the 142d New York regiment, captured a rebel flag from the outer bastion of Fort Fisher. Our men also captured a whole battalion of the enemy who were outside of their works, but our forces were withdrawn from the shore

"When the Santiago de Cuba left the bombardment of the rebel works was still continued by our fleet.

"On Sunday the sailors from the Santiago de Cuba captured the Pound hill Battery of sixty-five men on shore, and brought the whole party off to the ships.

"The torpedo boat was successfully exploded on Saturday morning at two o'clock, but with what result is not known.

"The weather has been the most violent ever experienced off this portion of the coast. At Newbern and Roanoke Island the oldest inhabitants state they never knew such storms to occur as have lately been felt in this vicinity.

A. F."

The Torpedo result and the general result was known the next day, the New York Times of the 30th publishing the following melancholy editorial on the subject:—

"The great and glittering victories which have illumined the horizon of the nation for the last two months have been suddenly succeeded by an unexpected reverse, whose magnitude must be at once acknowledged. The naval and military expedition against Wilmington, under command of Admiral Porter and General Butler, has failed to accomplish its work. It has returned to Fortress Monroe, after an absence of two weeks.

"The immense number and power of the vessels and guns employed—the long period spent in preparation—the novel expedients that were to be tried—all gave ground for the highest expectation; while the popular estimate of the commander of the fleet and the leader of the army was such as to give the public assured warranty of success. The further fact that the active operations of Sherman on the line of the Savannah, and the ceaseless watchfulness of Grant on the line of the James, would leave the rebels but a limited land force for the defence of Wilmington, induced the supposition that Butler's co operating army would have light work. As for a rebel naval force there were none that could give us a moment's fear.

"The work to be done, though really most difficult, seemed simple. Fort Fisher, an earth-work, stood upon the neck of land which has Cape Fear river on one side and the sea on the other; and the capture of this defence was the principal aim of the navy and the army. It was not intended, at the time, to take the city of Wilmington, but merely to seize its defensive outworks, precisely as Farragut recently seized those of Mobile.

"We are enabled to give to-day both the official report of Admiral Porter and a statement of General Butler, as well as a special report of our own correspondent with the fleet. Every one will read these documents to find out to what and to whom the melancholy failure must be attributed. They are, in many respects, the most painful reading we have had for many a day.

"Hardly anything seems to have worked well, from the initiation of the movement to its unfortunate close. Admiral Porter's order to the fleet opens with the words: "It is first proposed to endeavor to paralyze the garrison by an explosion" The explosion, which consisted in blowing up 215 tons of powder under the walls of the rebel fort, was effected It was great as a spectacle, but perfectly useless in fact, and the rebel garrison was not at all paralyzed. The bombardment of the fort by the fleet was of the most imposing, skillful, and courageous character; but the estimate of Porter and that of Butler differ greatly as to its effects. Then came the extraordinary bursting of no less than six 100-pounder Parrott guns, on six different vessels, accompanied by painful casualties, and by the loss of confidence. But, more important than all, there seems to have been no proper co-operation between the land force and the navy. There is great dissent of statement about this whole matter between the Admiral and the General; but we must wait for more facts and more light before a definite conclusion can be reached.

"We made many efforts against Savannah from the front, which failed; but at last it fell into our hands by an unexpected and skillful movement in the rear. Though we have now failed at Wilmington, we shall yet certainly in due time, and perhaps in like manner, take it also."

The American of the 29th published the following description of the torpedo boat, furnished by its correspondent in one of his earliest letters, but withheld for prudential reasons:

"While the vessels which are to make the attack are about twelve miles from shore, a vessel named the Louisiana, prepared for the purpose, loaded with 300 tons of gunpowder, is to steam rapidly in shore and beach directly in front of Fort Fisher. The crew, after she has beached, and the fuse has been fired, are to take to their small boat and stand out for the fleet, the fuse being so timed as to permit sufficient time for the officers and crew charged with this perilous undertaking to get beyond the reach of the effects of the awful explosion which must ensue, should the plan prove a success. The explosion of such a mammoth torpedo—for the vessel will be in reality a topedo on a grand scale—will, it is believed, produce such a concussion as to greatly damage the fort and paralyze the garrison. It is a question, however, inasmuch as the fort is an earth-work, whether the concussion resulting from such an unheard of explosion will have any serious effect upon ramparts so constructed. No doubt if they were of masonry the effect might be counted upon with more certainty. No doubt, however, it will at least greatly "astonish the natives" in general in that part of Rebeldom, and the garrison in particular, and unless they are something more than mere militiamen, will cause a stampede in shore.

"Meanwhile the fleet with steam up and the transports with troops are to be twelve miles distant—the latter that distance up the coast—and as soon the explosion takes place all will steam rapidly forward to the points designated in the chart plan furnished to the commanders of the fleet by Admiral Porter. The transports will land the troops at a point up the coast as near as possible, and after the fleet have silenced the fort march against it. There is a small fort or water battery, called Half-Moon Battery, some three or four miles above Fort Fisher, and this work will probably first be silenced by the iron clads, and the troops landed there."

Admiral Porter's report does not contain a great deal of interest. Its main points are as follows:—

After regretting his inability to make a Christmas present of Fort Fisher, &c to the yankee nation, he narrates the complete failure of the torpedo boat from which so much was expected but which succeeded only in soaking "the vessels some and breaking one or two glasses." On the 24th the fleet opened the bombardment, and the firing was so rapid that "in 1½ hours after the first shot was fired not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells and the fort set on fire in several places, and such a torrent of missiles were falling into and bursting over it, that it was impossible for anything human to stand it." The batteries silenced, he fired moderately until sun-set and then handed off to safe anchorage During the day the Mackinaw had her boiler perforated and 10 or 12 badly scalded; the Osceola was struck near her magazine and came near sinking; the Yantick was so badly damaged as to be forced to retire. The six 100 lb Parrotts which burst during the day on 6 ships killed and wounded 48 officers and men and greatly disconcerted the crews. Subsequent events also, (not stated) proved that kind of guns "unfit for service, and calculated to *kill more of our men than those of the enemy*."

On the 25th, by agreement, the fl et attacked while Butler landed his troops The fi e was kept up all day and night, but not on the next day, notice being received that instead of an assault by land forces they were re-embarking; evidently to Porter's great disgust; he remarking that "I cannot help thinking it was worth while to make the attempt after coming so far." With his report he sends a correspondence in relation thereto. The iron-clad fire on the 25th, he says, seemed to tear the works to pieces. The casualties, he says, were very few.

The correspondence accompanying the report is a letter from Butler to Porter and the latter's reply. Butler writes of his landing, the capture of Flag Pond battery, 2 officers and 65 men; Half Moon battery, 7 officers and 218 junior reserves; a horse of an Orderly who was killed inside the works, and a flag from the parapet which the navy had knocked down; but that "on making a thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, both Gen Weitzel and myself are fully of the opinion that the place could not be carried by assault; as it was left substantially uninjured as a defensive work by the navy fire We found seventeen guns protected by traverses, two only of which were dismounted, bearing up the beach and covering a strip of land, the only practicable route, not more than wide enough for 1,000 men in line of battle Finding that nothing but the operations of a regular siege, which did not come within my instructions, could reduce the fort, and in view of the threatening aspect of the weather, the wind rising from the southwest and making it impossible to make further landing through the surf, I caused the troops, with their prisoners, to re-embark, and seeing nothing further that can be done by the land forces, I shall therefore sail for Hampton roads as soon as the transport fleet can be got in order. My engineers and officers report Fort Fisher to me as substantially uninjured as a defensive work"

Porter replies that he does not pretend to place his opinion against that of *Gen Weitzel*, whom he knows as a gallant soldier and good engineer, but he wishes that there had been some imitation of the gallant fellows who took the horse and flag; that he thinks conquest would have been easier than it was thought; that he had not commenced firing rapidly yet, and could keep the rebels in the fort from showing their heads until the assaulting column was within 20 yards of the works But Butler would not assault, and so the correspondence and the expedition stayed on together.

The Latest by Mail from Tennessee.—The Meridian Clarion gives the following details of a conversation with an officer just from the army of Tennessee, which embraces the latest intelligence yet received. The officer states that on Thursday morning, the 15th, the enemy formed in line of battle in front of Gen. Sears' Brigade of French's Division, on the left of the Hillsboro' pike, and at the same time advanced in heavy lines of battle in front of the cavalry near the Hardin pike, threatening to cut off Estor's Brigade of French's Division, which was two miles distant on the Hardin pike. Col. Coleman, commanding Estor's Brigade of French's Division, then fell back by swinging around and formed the extreme left of the army.

As the enemy advanced and extended to our left, they passed Gen. Walthall's Division and Sears' Brigade, and obliged them to fall back, and the line was formed between the Hillsboro' and Granny White pikes, supported by Johnston's Division. Estor's Brigade occupied a high hill on our extreme left. Johnston's on his right, less commanding, and the plain beyond. About 4 P. M, the enemy pressed Johnston from his position and pierced the centre of our left wing and nearly gained the Granny White pike, when it became dark and the fighting ceased.

Coleman, with Estor's brigade, held his position all night, and thus checked the advance of the enemy. No fighting occurred on the centre or right.

That night our line was formed near the Granny White pike and across it. Estor's still being to the left, supported by Gen. Bates on the left.

The next morning the action commenced early by skirmishing on both sides, and continued till 10 a m, when everything indicated a general engagement.

Our loss on Thursday was small, while that of the enemy was much greater from our advantage of position. Rumor reports Gen. Hood falling back to Franklin. Gen. Sears was wounded and had his leg amputated, but was doing well. We hope to get further particulars in a few days.

Seventeen hundred yankee prisoners, captured by our forces at different places on the advance toward Nashville, arrived at Barton on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to-day.

Blockade Running.—Notwithstanding the alleged ceaseless vigilance of the yankee navy in watching blockade runners on the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the Confederate States, their close attention has amounted to comparatively little. Setting aside all that has been imported on State and individual account, the proceeds of the blockade have been very great. The President, in a communication to Congress on the subject, says that the number of vessels arriving at two ports only from the 1st of November to the 6th of December was 43, and but a very small proportion of those outward bound were captured. Out of 11,796 bales of cotton shipped since the 1st of July last, but 1,272 were lost—not quite 11 per cent.

The special report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the matter shows that there have been imported into the Confederacy at the ports of Wilmington and Charleston since October 26, 1864, 8,632,000 pounds of meat, 1,507,000 pounds of lead, 1,933,000 pounds of saltpetre, 546,000 pairs of shoes, 316,000 pairs of blankets, 520,000 pounds of coffee, 69,000 rifles, 97 packages of revolvers, 2,639 packages of medicine, 43 cannon, with a large quantity of other articles, of which we need make no mention. Besides these, many valuable stores and supplies are brought, by way of the Northern lines, into Florida, by the port of Galveston and through Mexico, across the Rio Grande.

The shipments of cotton made on Government account since March 1st, 1864, amount to $5,296,000 in specie. Of this, cotton, to the value of $1,500,000, has been shipped since the 1st of July and up to the 1st of December.

It is a matter of absolute impossibility for the Federals to stop our blockade running at the port of Wilmington. If the wind blows off the coast, the blockading fleet is driven off. If the wind blows landward, they are compelled to haul off to a great distance to escape the terrible sea which dashes on a rocky coast without a harbor within three days' sail.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

THE IMPRESSMENT LAWS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 6th, 1865

Messrs Editors: A correspondent having requested you to publish the acts of the Confederate Congress in reference to the vexed question of "impressments" I send herewith the Statutes of March 1863 and February 1864 From these it is apparent that the legislation of Congress has been just and reasonable, and that the law is right in itself The heartburnings and troubles among our people are owing to a perversion and misapplying of that which is fair and which if fairly administered would be held by every faithful man as altogether just and proper. I shall not discuss the right of the Government to take private property for public use, upon making just compensation. That question is too clear for argument The power which puts a citizen into the army by conscription, must certainly be strong enough to impress supplies for his subsistence while in the service. Your readers will find that the mode of proceeding before the property of a citizen can be taken, is substantially as follows, viz: The impressing officer, before undertaking to "impress," must offer to purchase, and if he and the owner agree, the bargain is struck; if they do not agree, two appraisers or arbitrators are to be chosen, one by each party, and if these disagree they may call in an umpire. When these appraisers fix their estimate, there is an appeal allowed to two commissioners, citizens of the State, one appointed by the President or Secretary of War, the other by the Governor.

It is objected by some that an appeal to these Commissioners is in vain, because they will set the values at "schedule rates" This is not the fault of Congress or the law, for the act of February last provides that these Commissioners shall award "just compensation" according to the time and place of the impressment

I am aware that hardships have been experienced in the working of this machinery which the Government is compelled to use in order to supply the army. But who will weigh the hardships in the scales altogether, and not make room for the good which has been done by this system? What is impressment for the use of our brave and noble soldiers compared with wholesale *impressment* by our foes to *their use*! What is our small loss at home, of a few horses, mules or cattle, while on the other hand, desolated and wasted farms in Virginia, Tennessee, Eastern North Carolina, and all the Confederate States, show the spirit of our foes and give us *their* mode of impressing our property! Let me appeal to my fellow-citizens to cast from their minds all dismal and unnerving thoughts, and to cultivate toward our country that most excellent charity which "hopeth all things endureth all things"

With much respect, I am yours,

J. G. SHEPHERD.

THE ACT OF MARCH 1863.

Be it enacted, etc, That whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officers whose duties it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impresement may be made, one to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer; and, in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualification whose decision shall be final. The persons thus selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially, (which oath as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required.

Sec 2 That the officer or person, impressing property, as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner, or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps, to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting for th the time and place when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner, as well as to the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the owner to the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person, taking said property, shall have failed to pay the owner, or his agent, said compensation as hereinbefore required, then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the Government of the Confederate States.

Sec. 3. Whenever the appraisment, provided for in the first section of this act, shall for any reason be impracticable at the time of said impressment, then, and in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizens in the city, county or parish, wherein the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the owner, and one by the commissary, or quartermaster general or his agent, who in cases of disagreement, shall choose a third citizen of like qualification, as an umpire to decide the matters in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties, as to the value of said property, and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimony.

Sec 4 That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impossibility of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service, he may, by general order, through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this article

Sec. 5 That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioner, to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener, if they shall deem it proper, and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter confided to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioner within ten days after a request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Sec 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption and who shall make the affidavit hereinbefore required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners aforesaid But if the officer impressing or taking for the public use, said property, and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking, as aforesaid, may select each, a loyal and disinterested citizen, of the qualification as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the impressing officer, shall be final But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the State where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final: *Provided*, That the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive higher compensation.

Sec 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decisions of the appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons

Sec 8 Where the property has been impressed for temporary use, and is lost or *destroyed*, without the default of the officer, the government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor, to be ascertained by appraisers, appointed and qualified as provided in the third section of this act If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property being authorized to act on behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry, the certificate of the value of property when originally impressed shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the value thereof.

Sec. 9. Where slaves are impressed by the Confederate Government to labor on fortifications or other public works, the impressment shall be made by said government according to the rules and regulations prescribed in the laws of the State wherein they are impressed; and in the absence of such law, in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe: Provided, That no impressment of slaves shall be made when they can be hired or procured by the consent of the owner or agent.

Sec 10 That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity

Sec. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private, and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 1864.

An Act to amend "An Act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to repeal An Act amendatory thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army or the navy, or for other public use, under said Act, the same shall be paid for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county, or parish in which the impressment may be made in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second, and third sections of the above recited Act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

Sec 2 Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the Act hereby amended shall believe that the appraisement is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisement, and make payment accordingly; but if he shall believe that it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve and indorse the reasons of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said Act to which this is an amendment for their decision, whose judgment shall be final, and in the meantime, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal, as herein provided.

Sec 3. The said commissioners shall have power to compel and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for the property so impressed at the time and place of impressment, and when the commissioners shall have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of impressment.

Sec. 4 That said Commissioners shall be sworn, faithfully to discharge all their duties under this Act, and the Act to which this is an amendment

Sec 5. That the tenth section of the Act to which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted instead thereof: No slave, laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions, shall be taken for public use without the consent of the owner; except in case of urgent necessity, and upon the order of the General commanding the department in which said farm or plantation is situated.

Sec 6. That the Act a mendatory of the above recited Act, approved April twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of the first section of said Act as requires an affidavit to be made by the owner or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That no impressment shall be made under this Act, or the Act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the Government.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the impressing officer to enter an appeal from any decision of the local appraisers, under the seventh section of the Act to which this is amendatory.

Approved, February 16, 1864.

Carolina Female College.

THE second term of the present Collegiate year will commence on the 23d of January and close the 24th of June 1865. Students charged from time of entering. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. Board good Terms moderate and instruction thorough.

Address Rev. J. B GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.
Jan'y 3. 98-12.$20dlapt

$50,000 Randolph County Bonds.

BY virtue of an order made at Nov. Term 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for sale at public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Asheboro', on the 7th day of February 1865, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Coupon Bonds of said county. The said bonds to run for ten years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received in the payment of public taxes.

J. M. WORTH,
County Commissioner.
Jan'y 2. 98-1m

Horse Thief.

STOLEN out of my lot, one MARE. Also out of my house one Silver Watch, one fine Cloth Coat, one Overcoat, on the night of the 24th of December 1864 From all the information that I can get the thief is a free mulatto by the name of Nathan Holder. He stole a new brown comfort, with blue ends, which he no doubt wears around his neck. He lurks about Fayetteville and in the adjoining neighborhood of C. C. Barbee in Harnett county. I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for the stolen property and the confinement of the thief in Jail. JAMES GUY.
Dec'r 28 94-2tpd

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A M Campbell, from Wednesday January 4th to Saturday January 21st 1865, to receive the Confederate Taxes due January 1st 1865, to-wit:

Specific Tax, (for License;)
Tax on Sales for the Quarter ending Dec'r 31st 1864;
Tax on Incomes, Profits and Salaries;
Additional Tax on Profits made by buying and selling at any time between Jan'y 1st 1863 and Jan'y 1st 1865;
Additional Tax on Profits exceeding twenty-five per cent made during the year 1864 by any corporation or joint stock company.

I would call the attention of dealers to the following extract from instructions received by me:

"Twenty days are allowed registered persons to make quarterly returns after the expiration of a quarter, and payment on the tax is *required* to be made within *that time*

R. W. HARDIE,
Collector 2d Dist. N C.
Dec 10. 1864 2-21J

TOBACCO.

A FINE STOCK of TOBACCO including some chewing of extra quality.

In a few days, I expect to receive a supply of Snuff, Combs, Powder and Shot, and various other useful articles. ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Dec'r 9 92 8t

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy. GEO. BRANDT.
Fayetteville, N. C.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

We are indebted (says the Raleigh Confederate) to a legal friend for the following abstract of decisions upon habeas corpus cases, made by the Supreme Court of this State, at its recent Term. They will be found of interest to the legal profession, and to many others, civil and military:—

An officer of the army, absent from his command without leave, is dropped and subsequently sent to Camp Holmes by the enrolling officer of his county, to be returned to the army. While so absent and before he was sent to camp, he was appointed Public Register of the county in which he resided, and qualified as such. Held, that under the army regulations and orders of the War Department in such cases, he was not discharged from the army by being dropped as an officer Held also that his appointment as Register does not entitle him to a discharge from the army How it might be, had he been appointed to one of the offices named in the State Constitution, *quere*. The case of Emerald vs. Whiting decided at Chambers by C. J. Pearson, overruled —[In the matter of Seth Bridgman

Pearson, C. J., dissenting

One liable to service in the army is enrolled by the Enrolling officer of his county, applies for a detail and is allowed to remain at home until his application is passed upon. It was refused, but before he was ordered to camp, he obtained employment as driver of a hack carrying the mail Held that under the act of Congress exempting from military service mail contractors and drivers of mail stages or hacks, neither a soldier in the army nor one who has been enrolled for service, becoming a mail contractor or driver, is entitled to discharge —[Case of Mathew Johnson.

Pearson, C. J., dissenting

One liable to military service is enrolled by the Enrolling officer of his county, but before he is ordered to camp is appointed a policeman in the town of Salisbury. His enrollment puts him in the military service of the Confederate States and his subsequent appointment as policeman does not entitle him to discharge. [Case of R. H Smith.

Same decided in the case of Wm. B. Clark, policeman of Fayetteville.

Pearson, C. J., dissenting.

The Act of Congress of the 17th February, 1864, exempting from military service one editor of each newspaper being published at the date of the Act, applies only to persons not then in the army. Therefore a soldier absent from his command on furlough, who commenced the editing and publishing of a paper on the 4th February 1864 and was so doing at the date of the Act and since, is not entitled to discharge. [Case of P J Sinclair.

Pearson, C. J dissenting

In accordance with the above, it was afterwards decided by Battle, Ju'ge, at Chambers, that one who had been enrolled by the Enrolling Officer of Orange County, and then obtained a lease by which he became editor and proprietor of the Hillsboro' Recorder for 12 months, was not entitled to discharge. [Turrentine's case.

A soldier in the Junior Reserves, while absent with leave from his command, was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Granville county, and refused to return to duty when his leave was out. Remanded for reasons given in Bridgeman's case—and intimated that a Deputy Sheriff is not an officer of the State, but merely the agent of the Sheriff —[Case of J. B. Pailpot.

One under the age of 45 years was enrolled in March last, but was allowed by the Enrolling Officer to remain at home, believing that he was exempt. He arrived to the age of 45 years in May following In July he was ordered into service and applied for a detail. He was subsequently again ordered into service and sent to camp, when he claimed a discharge as belonging to the Senior Reserves Held, that his status in the service was fixed by the enrollment, and his attaining the age of 45 years afterwards did not entitle him to be put in the Senior Reserves —[Haswell's Case

But where one who was under the age of 45 years at the date of the act of Congress of 17 h February, 1864, attained to that age before he was enrolled, held that he was liable to service only as a Senior Reserve, and he was discharged accordingly.—[Miles Goodwin's case.

One who had put a substitute in the army and afterwards became liable to service by reason of the Act of Congress on the subject, was enrolled in May last—but prior to his enrollment was employed in the newspaper office of the Raleigh Standard and claimed by the editor of that paper as necessary for the conducting of the same in accordance with the provisions of the act of 17th February, 1864 Held that he was entitled to his discharge, not having been enrolled before he was so employed.—[Case of W. T. Upchurch.

One of the conditions of exemption of the owner or manager of 15 able-bodied hands at work on a farm on the 1st January 1864 is, that such person shall sell his surplus of provisions and grain now on hand and which he may raise from year to year, to the government &c., that is, on hand at the date of the act of 17th Feb 1864. Where one having been before enrolled applied for a detail and was not ordered into service until sometime in November, 1864, claimed an exemption and tendered a Bond to the Government as the owner and manager of 15 able bodied hands, held that he was not entitled to exemption. That the Government may have the benefit of the condition, such application must at least be made within a reasonable time. Nine months is not such time —[Case of Murdoch White.

A soldier in the army in East Tennessee, who was there arrested by order of his superior officer and sent to Salisbury, and detained in close confinement by order of the Secretary of War, to await charges to be preferred against him, cannot be discharged from such custody upon a writ of habeas corpus Civil tribunals cannot interfere in such cases, but the party is left to be dealt with by the military authorities according to military law.—[Case of Jos. J Cox

The Act of Congress of the 17th of February, 1864, allowing the impressment of free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, for labor on fortifications, preparation of material of war, and service in military hospitals, is constitutional A free negro thus impressed, who has entered into an agreement to serve a white man for a term of 99 years, does not thereby become a slave for that time, or cease to be liable to the operation of the Act of Congress He cannot therefore be discharged by habeas corpus when conscripted for such work.—[Cases of Casey and others, from Haywood County.

In the case of Worth vs the Commissioners of Fayetteville, it was decided that the act of the General Assembly conferring upon the commissioners of the town of Fayetteville the power to levy taxes upon persons doing business in town, though not residents thereof, and upon *subjects incident to their persons*, is constitutional. The words "*subjects incident to their persons*" embrace moneys on hand, salaries and incomes, whether such incomes arise from bonds due, from debtors residing elsewhere, or from dividends of stock in factories, &c., situated outside of the corporate limits of said town.

The court *intimated* that a *bill of injunction* may not lie against tax collectors, whether of the State or Confederate government, to restrain collection of taxes, but remedy may be confined to paying under protest and bringing an action in a court of law; but this point was not *decided*.—*Conservative*.

North Carolina and the Yankees —Sherman's next Movement.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes:

Sherman's ultimate objective is nothing less than Lee's army, now held tight in Richmond by Grant. But between his present position and his ultimate destination lie the States of South and North Carolina From Augusta he can swing down on Charleston, cutting every railroad on which it depends, and enveloping it as he has enveloped Savannah. Nor does North Carolina lie less open to our arms. And here we may confidently hope not merely for military conquests, but for moral triumphs. * * There is the best reason to believe that with the capture of the capital of North Carolina, Raleigh, which Sherman will take *en route*, we shall witness a powerful spontaneous Union re-action and revival, more fatal to the Confederacy than any feats of arms, however brilliant. Finally, from North Carolina Sherman *moves up into Virginia, where he joins Grant*, in dealing the death blow at the rebellion, the head and front of which is Lee's army at Richmond.

Two drunken yankee officers, lately, at Vicksburg, undertook to reproduce the traditional exploit of Mike Fink, shooting a tin cup off a man's head. One volunteered to do the shooting, the other to support the cup. The result was the same as that of Mike's last performance in that way—the ball hitting a few inches too low. Some other officers were present at the exhibition, which, we fear, will not be repeated in the yankee army so often as might be desired.

WAR NEWS.

Official News from Hood's Army.—The following official dispatch has been received:—

"CORINTH, MISS, Jan. 3.—The army has recrossed the Tennessee river, and without material loss since the battle in front of Nashville.

JNO. B HOOD."

Sherman's Movements.—AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—Advices from below confirms the report that Sherman's forces have crossed the Savannah River. They are believed to be moving towards Grahamville, S. C. Kilpatrick is supposed to be on the Carolina side of the Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.—No further movement of the enemy is reported to-day His forces are concentrating between Grahamville and the Savannah River. There is no truth in the reported advance on Grahamville.

Life and Death Rumors.—AUGUSTA, Jan 5—Western papers report Gen Forrest killed by one of his men. It is currently reported that Gen Hood is dead Private intelligence contradicts the report of Gen. Price's death.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—The reports of the deaths of Gens Hood and Forrest are not confirmed.

Bogus Meeting in Savannah.—AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—To day's Constitutionalist contains the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Savannah, copied from the Loyal Georgian [yankee paper in Savannah] at which Mayor Arnold presided, and A. Partin and R E Ewing were Secretaries. The first resolution adopted Lincoln's language that peace was to be sought by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution, leaving all other questions to be adjusted by the national legislature, by conference and ballot. The second was in favor of burying all by-gones in the grave and using their best efforts for the restoration of the prosperity and commerce once enjoyed. The third claims the privileges and immunities offered in Lincoln's proclamations and messages. The fourth requests Gov. Brown to call a Convention of the people that they may vote on the question of continuing or stopping the war. Those resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, were reported by a committee consisting of Col. Rockwell, A. Lippman, Dr. Wilson, Martin Dugan, S. G. Mills, W. D. Weed, and Old Lackton. A gentleman from Savannah says that only 17 persons were at the meeting.

The Chronicle and Sentinel of this morning contains a significant communication entitled: "Is it treasonable to secede?"

Tornado in Alabama.—AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—A violent tornado passed over Middle Alabama on the 28th ult., commencing west of Montgomery and ranging along the whole line of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Woods were prostrated and the railroad bridge 20 miles east of Montgomery was blown down. At Auburn the storm raged with great fury, a large number of houses were demolished or unroofed, and 15 persons were killed At Opelika several buildings were destroyed and 2 or 3 lives lost. The amount of damage done by the storm was immense

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Consolidation of the Junior Reserves.—The following consolidations present the proper organization of the troops which now form the Brigade of N. C. Junior Reserves, viz:—

The 1st and 6th Battalions have been consolidated into the First Regiment, with F. S. Armistead as Colonel, C. W. Broadfoot, Lieut. Colonel, W. McK Clark, Major.

The 2d and 3d Battalions and William's Company form the Second Regiment, with Jno. H. Anderson as Colonel, W. F. Beasley, Lieut. Colonel, N. M. Gregory, Major.

The 4th, 7th and 8th Battalions form the Third Regiment, with J. W. Hinsdale as Colonel, W. F. French, Lieut. Colonel, A. B. Ellington, Major.

The 9th Battalion is now denominated the *First Battalion*, with D. T. Millard as Major.

The Brigade is at present commanded by Col. F. S. Armistead, an able and efficient officer.

Goldsboro' Journal.

A Generous Contribution.—The Raleigh Conservative says: "Surely there never existed a nobler set of men than the soldiers of our gallant armies. In addition to fighting our battles and enduring all of the hardships and suffering, they also generously contribute from their scanty pay to help the suffering poor at home Read the following letter to Gov. Vance, which we have been permitted to copy, and then compare these *men* with souls in their bodies, to the crawling cattle who are dodging and shirking in order that they may coin money out of their country's blood. God bless the soldiers:

HEADQUARTERS 6TH N C. REGIMENT,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., Dec. 3, 1864.

His Excellency, Gov VANCE: Please find enclosed herewith $585, a contribution from Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I and K of this Regiment, for the benefit of destitute women and children (soldiers' families) in North Carolina, to be used at your discretion

I have the honor to be Governor, your ob't serv't,

SAM'L McD TATE, Lt Col Com'dng.

Hogs, Beeves and Yankees captured by Hood.—A gentleman who has arrived in this city from the vicinity of Columbia, Tennessee, states that since Gen. Hood entered T

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1865.

YANKEE NOTICES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We have been expecting to see the rejoicing of the enemy over the course of certain members of our Legislature; but it is seldom that we see a paper from the United States, and the Virginia papers, which do see them, seldom copy their articles; so we have as yet met with only one yankee response to the resolutions of Mr. Sharpe, a member from Iredell. Doubtless other papers throughout the whole of yankeeland were as much pleased and encouraged by his resolutions as the New York Herald, from which we copy below a portion of a long article. It may not so appear to Mr Sharpe, or other members who have offered resolutions and delivered speeches breathing hostility to our cause alone and not to Lincoln or the United States, but we think the people who may take the trouble to reflect upon the subject cannot but see that all their resolutions and speeches have a direct tendency to encourage the enemy. It cannot be doubted that the war has been prolonged, the Confederate arm weakened and the yankee arm strengthened, the cause of independence obstructed and the possibility of subjugation impressed upon the yankee mind, by the movements of a few men who, under a profession of a desire for peace which they cannot feel more than every one else, are poisoning the public mind at home and helping Lincoln abroad.

The following are extracts from the Herald's article:—

"North Carolina is upon the verge of a revolt against the so called "Confederate States Government." On the 16th inst. there was a significant vote in her Legislature on the revolutionary issue of State rights. Mr. Sharpe, in the House of Commons, introduced certain resolutions declaring "that State sovereignty is the principle on which North Carolina and other States withdrew from the United States government, and therefore the States comprising the Southern Confederacy are sovereign, and the Confederate government is only the agent of the States, and subject to their control;" and declaring "further that the States in their sovereign capacity, have the right to take up the question of peace or war, and settle it without consultation with the President of the Southern or of the so called United States."

"These resolutions, which, if adopted as the voice of the North Carolina Legislature, would have been equivalent at this juncture to the secession of North Carolina from Jeff Davis, and the immediate collapse of the whole concern, were laid on the table by close votes of fifty-two to fifty. Within the next ten days, from the convincing arguments of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Butler and Porter, those resolutions may be taken up again and passed by both houses of said Legislature, with amendments declaring that the time has arrived for the exercise by North Carolina of her "sovereign" powers of peace or war, and that a body of commissioners be accordingly appointed to confer with the other "sovereign" states of the "confederacy" in behalf of some arrangements for peace, regardless of the so-called Confederate government at Richmond. It will be seen that the main point of the resolutions, which locked only two votes of success ten days ago, was the repudiation of Jeff Davis in taking up this question of peace or war.

"Jeff. is in imminent danger of being overthrown, superseded and set aside as the great stumbling block to the rebellious States in the matter of an early restoration of peace. * * * King Jeff. is in a deplorable condition, and surrounded with hostile combinations in his own household not less alarming than the destructive combinations of Gen. Grant. Within a few weeks, or a few days, this revolution may become a chapter of history, and then we may anticipate an easy settlement in Rebeldom of the question of constitutional jurisdiction over the important subject of a treaty of peace."

CONFEDERATE TAXES COLLECTED IN THIS COUNTY.—Robert W. Hardie, Esq, Confederate Tax Collector for this county, has handed us the following statement, in compliance with our request:—

"The amount of Confederate Taxes collected in Cumberland county in 1864 is $1,408,826 02, from the following sources, viz:

Specific Tax, (on Licence,)	$ 16,230 00
Tax on sales,	227,336 38
Tax on Incomes and Profits,	351,721 56
Additional Tax on Profits (10 per cent.,)	228,221 49
30 per cent. additional Tax on Profits,	41,318 85
Tax on Property,	402,859 93
Arrears for 1863,	676 11
Tax to pay Soldiers,	137,970 79
	$1,408,826 02

"There are in the county 1,025 tax payers, exclusive of exempts; of that number all have paid their taxes except 51, of whom 6 are non-residents, 23 are in the army, 12 are females or minors who are dependent on their friends in the army to pay their taxes, and 10 are at home and have failed to pay.

"The specie value of Taxable property not employed in farming, exclusive of property of exempts, amounts to $7,698,275 40.

"There are in the county 521 Farmers, exclusive of exempts. Value of property employed in farming $1,365,518.

"The above will show that the taxes have been promptly paid; and they have been as cheerfully as they were promptly paid by the always loyal citizens of Cumberland county. The Collector and Assessors have at all times been met at their appointments with promptness, and at the same time with a kindness that cannot be surpassed in any other county in the State. In all the visits we have been called upon to make to all parts of the county, we have never yet found any one that would take pay from us, either for ourselves or our horses.

"The general expression of tax payers has been that the taxes are high, but we are willing to pay whatever the Government may require.

"If there is any Collector in the State that can make a better showing for his District than the above, I would like to hear from him."

And we add to the above, that if there is any Collector, in the State or out of it, who better understands his duties and performs them with more complete satisfaction to the tax payers as well as to the government, we would like to hear of him.

The Statement of Mr. Hardie is in every way remarkable. That this county paid last year into the Confederate Treasury nearly a million and a half of dollars of direct taxes, would indicate that the whole State must have paid perhaps some fifty millions of dollars. And this is scarcely equal, we suppose, to the indirect taxes, if we may so call them, of tithes and impressments, to say nothing of State, county and town taxes. Yet so little has this enormous amount affected the public, that twelve thousand dollars can be given for a negro, and from one thousand to ten or twenty thousand dollars for a years' rent of a dwelling house. The truth is that people generally have so much money that they don't know what to do with it. There are few or no foreign goods or luxuries to be bought, and so they buy lands and negroes at fabulous prices. Far better would it be if they would support their government by buying some of its bonds—its 6 per cent. bonds, for instance, on which there will be no tax upon either principal or interest.

TOWN ELECTION.—Major Arch'd McLean was re-elected Mayor last week, and the following gentlemen were elected Commissioners:—

Ward No. 1, A G Thornton,
" " 2, Murdoch McKinnon,
" " 3, E L Pemberton,
" " 4, R M Orrell,
" " 5, Dr K A Black,
" " 6, J C Poe,
" " 7, J R Lee.

The Board is unchanged except that Dr. Black succeeds Mr. McKethan who declined a re-election.

IMPRESSMENTS.—We refer the reader to the communication of Judge Shepherd, embracing the laws of Congress on the subject of impressments. It seems to us to be a satisfactory exposition of the subject, and may lead to the adoption by the people of the remedies provided by the laws for those abuses which have rendered the system odious and brought down complaints against the government itself—complaints that appear to be ill founded.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Gov. Vance has issued, through Adj't Gen. Gatlin, a Special Order "tendering his thanks and the thanks of the State to the troops engaged in the recent operations against the public enemy in Eastern North Carolina, for their gallant and good conduct on several occasions—and especially to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, commanding, and Col. J. N. Whitford, 67th N. C. Troops, whose conduct meets with particular approbation. With such officers, and such men as they command, the State may justly hope to protect her borders against invasion."

THE HOME GUARD.—Another Special Order cordially thanks the Guard for Home Defence, "for their prompt response to the call of the Governor, and their valuable services in the Field during the recent attack upon the State by the public enemy. By similar promptness and patriotism our people may be protected, and the Guard kept from their homes as little as possible." The Guard is accordingly disbanded.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN THE ARMY.—We have heard of an incident which illustrates the gallantry and devotion of one of our North Carolina officers in Lee's Army—a type of the whole. It happened sometime ago—we need not say when—that it was desirable to get information as to some movement or supposed movement of the enemy. Accordingly, about 10 o'clock of one dark, cold, rainy night, a courier brought to a Brigade Head Quarters an order to capture one or two yankees from their picket line, with a view to pumping the desired information out of them. Major Wooten, commander of the sharpshooters of the Brigade (from Columbus county, N. C.) was sent for, arrived about midnight, and entrusted with the order. He remarked that he did not see how he was to go about it, as the moon would be up by the time he could return to the skirmish line. After some thought the perplexed look disappeared from the Major's countenance and he quietly remarked, "Very well! I'll catch one or two—I remember a raving on the line that's too deep for the moon." So he splashed his way back to his sharpshooters, charged the yankees, and brought in, before day, a dozen fat ones, without losing a man.

SAVANNAH.—The telegrams this morning furnish a foretaste of the tender mercies of the yankees to a conquered city. "Churches and places of amusement"—[Sherman does not quite say *other* places of amusement]—are graciously "allowed." A grand firemen's parade forms a Sunday amusement. Two newspapers are allowed, but they are *not* allowed to comment on the doings of the authorities—"the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted." And such of the people as will not forswear and disgrace themselves by taking a horrible oath are to be driven from their homes and robbed of their property. Such are the orders of a government to which a free people are invited, or rather commanded, to return. May God forbid!

THE BLAIRS.—It will have been seen that Francis P. Blair and his son Montgomery had left Washington for Richmond, on what was said to be a peace mission. But they were turned back by Grant, who would not allow them to pass his lines without an order from Lincoln or his Secretary of War. If Grant had allowed them to pass, it is likely that Lee would have sent them back, since they had no authority from their government. It was but another Jaques and Gilmore attempt at humbugging us and getting information for use at the North.

By the way, the New York Tribune "regrets that the Messrs. Blair had not proceeded, or offered to proceed, direct to Raleigh instead of Richmond." What for? This is giving Raleigh rather an unenviable prominence.

A BUDGET OF BLUNDERS.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, under date of Dec. 30th, says:—

"It is remarked that the North Carolina members, Senators and Representatives, are all absent from Congress, and the North Carolina Legislature is in session. The detention at home of these gentlemen may be accidental, but nervous people discover something ominous in it."

It would not be easy to imagine more, and more ill natured, blunders in the same space than the above. Some, not all, of the North Carolina members availed themselves of the several days' adjournment for Christmas, with the understanding that it would be extended till after New Year's day, to visit their homes, as a number of other members of Congress did. The North Carolina Legislature was *not* in session, and had not been for nearly a week.

We hope the correspondent's nerves may be set right by this contradiction of his fancies.

FORT FISHER.—The Wilmington Journal has a long account of a visit on Wednesday last of Ladies, gentlemen and officers, including Gen. Bragg, to Fort Fisher, the Ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society bearing the materials for a feast to the garrison. The presentation speech on behalf of the Ladies was made by Maj Robt. Strange, Aid to Gen. Bragg, and Col. Lamb responded on behalf of the garrison.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last Pembroke Woodward, aged about 16, son of Mr. A. J. Woodward, of this vicinity, had his right arm fearfully shattered by the accidental discharge of his own gun. He was returning from gunning when his horse became frightened; and in attempting to change the position of his gun in the carriage it was discharged and the whole load of 18 buckshot entered his arm. The wound is not considered mortal, though the main artery is cut, and he is doing as well as could be expected. This is another sad warning to youths using fire arms.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—The notorious Wm. Turner Fry, who has been charged with stealing so many horses in various parts of the State, was arrested in this town on Friday last, and is now safely in jail, awaiting the applications of the various jailers in other counties who have advertised a desire to extend their hospitalities to him.

THE MAILS.—Mr. Regan's slow coach will catch up after a while. The mails this morning bring us Richmond papers of as late date as last Wednesday and Thursday, which are only three and two days behind time.

8th N. C. Reserves.—The field officers elected below Wilmington on the 22d ult. are reported in the Journal to be: A. A. McKoy, Colonel; Nathan McLean, Lt. Col; B. F. Hooks, Major.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions, viz: From Mrs Duncan Murcaison 116 prs socks; Mrs J E Murchison 1 piece sheeting, 50 prs socks, 2 prs gloves; Miss M Murchison 1 piece sheeting, 3 shirts, $40; Manchester Knitting Society 50 prs socks; Mrs John Elliott 1 suit clothes, 2 prs socks, 1 piece homespun, $50; Maj McLauchlin $10; Mrs Robieson and Miss McDiarmid $30; Mrs Childs and Mrs Anderson $25.

The Association also acknowledges $500 from Mrs Hall Gale; $50 from Mrs Dr Foulkes; $50 from Mrs Blasdale; $10 from Mrs Childs; 1 ham and 1 piece sheeting from Mr. James Kyle; 1 turkey and 1 piece sheeting from Mr Jesse K Kyle—for the benefit of the Troops at Fort Fisher—a token of appreciation of their tried gallantry in repulsing our enemy at that Fort.

The meeting of the Ladies of the Association on Tuesday evening will be at the residence of Mr James Kyle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED BY THE PRESS ASSOCIATED.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 6.—The Baltimore American of the evening of the 4th inst. says that the two Blairs [reported to have started to Richmond on a Peace mission] have returned to Washington. Gen. Grant refused to pass them through his lines without authority from the President or Secretary of War.

On Sunday last the bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal, north side, was blown out, but a large mass of earth having fallen back it will be necessary to clear out the canal before the work can be used.

A dispatch from Decatur, North Alabama, says that Gen. Stedman with a considerable cavalry force has crossed the Tennessee in pursuit of Hood, who is rapidly retreating. A Cincinnati telegram of the 4th says that the Commercial's Columbia (Tenn.) correspondent says that hereafter news from Thomas's army will come from another quarter. Marching orders have issued and his whole army is in motion.

The American says that a letter from Gen. Sherman of Dec. 26th states that a large part of his army is in motion. Very important results are anticipated.

The new Republican Gov. Fenton of New York was inaugurated at Albany on the 4th. He has issued a proclamation in which he says that the war for the preservation of the Union must continue until its foes are subdued.

European advices are to the 25th ult. The Pope in response to the Confederate Congressional Manifesto applauds its patriotic sentiments, deplores the continuance of the bloody struggle, and says he will not fail to avail himself of any favorable opportunity to urge peace.

Cotton at Liverpool has advanced ¼d. Gold in New York 233.

MOBILE, Jan'y 7.—Memphis papers of the 3d report guerillas troublesome in Kentucky. The rebel Gen. Lyon is at Campbellsville, having every thing his own way.

Referring to the Wilmington failure, they say that Fisher is considered the strongest fort in America, and that Butler withdrew his troops because its capture was impossible.

The Battles in front of Nashville—Official Report from Gen. Hood.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 8.—Gen. Hood reports from Spring Hill, Dec. 27th, that on the morning of the 15 h, at Nashville, the enemy attacked both flanks of his army. They were repulsed on the right with heavy loss, but towards evening drove in his infantry outposts on the left flank.

Early on the morning of the 16th, the enemy, he says, made a general attack on his entire line. All their assaults were repulsed with heavy loss, until at 3½ P. M. a portion of our line left of the centre suddenly gave way, causing our lines to give way at all points. Our troops retreating rapidly, 50 pieces of artillery and several ordnance wagons were left. On this day our loss is killed and wounded, as heretofore, was small; in prisoners, not ascertained. Maj. Gen. Edw'd Johnson and Brig. Gens. L. B. Smith and H. R. Jackson were captured.

All quiet at Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—All is quiet. It has rained all day and both armies are completely mud-bound.

The yankee movement from Savannah.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 7.—The enemy in unknown force crossed New River on the road to Grahamville, S. C., this morning. Wheeler is watching the movement which is not yet fully developed.

From the South West.—MOBILE, Jan. 7.—The Ft. Gaines prisoners reached the city last evening and are declared exchanged.

Scouts report troops leaving Memphis and going down the river.

From Savannah.—AUGUSTA, Jan. 7.—The Chronicle has the Savannah yankee paper of the 2d, with Sherman's General Order regulating affairs in that city. It declares that families will not be disturbed; that churches and places of amusement will be allowed; merchants and tradesmen allowed free use of their shops, tools, &c; no occupied houses will be taken for military use; the Mayor and Council will continue the exercise of their functions; two newspapers will be allowed, but comments on the proceedings of the authorities forbidden; citizens are required to choose at once whether to stay or to depart in peace.

The city fire department had a grand review before Gen. Geary on Sunday. Mail communication with the North has been established. The city is divided into districts, each under a Provost Marshal.

Another significant article from the Georgia "peace" paper.—AUGUSTA, Jan. 7.—This morning's Chronicle and Sentinel contains a two-column leader on the use of State sovereignty. It calls on the Legislature of the State to interpose her absolute sovereignty between the people and the despotic legislation of our subservient Congress.

Fire in Charlotte.—Large loss of Gov't Stores.—Two Mills Burned.—CHARLOTTE, Jan. 7.—A terrible conflagration occurred here at 8 A. M., originating in the paymaster's dep't adjoining the N. C. and S. C. R. R. shed, which and the adjoining Warehouses were burned to the ground. Two men are supposed to have been burned. A vast amount of Stores was consumed.

Congress.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 5.—No definite action on any subject was had in either House to-day. The army consolidation bill is still pending in the House.

RICHMOND, Jan. 6.—Nothing of interest occurred in either House to-day.

The Expedition against Wilmington entirely abandoned.—A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, in N. Y. papers of the 2d, says that "nearly all the steamers comprising the portion of the expeditionary fleet under the command of Gen. Butler, which sailed hence several weeks since, have returned in safety." The Tribune adds: "A dispatch from Wilmington announces the withdrawal of Admiral Porter's fleet. We presume the statement is correct. One of the greatest naval expeditions of modern times thus reaches a miserable conclusion."

Per contra, the Baltimore American says: "That the attack has been given up for any length of time we cannot believe. The latest advices received from Admiral Porter represent him as still subjecting Fort Fisher to a vigorous bombardment."

The yankee Roanoke Expedition.—This, as is already known, was a failure. The Richmond Sentinel learns from reliable officers that 6 of the 12 gunboats were blown up by torpedoes or sunk by our batteries. The yankees admit a loss of 1000 men. The loss was probably much larger. Of 600 men on one of the boats blown up only 60 escaped.

From Hood.—We believe it to be true that the enemy has received a heavy check near the Tennessee river, and that two entire brigades were taken from him; also that Forrest has captured an immense wagon train, with many more prisoners.—*Examiner.*

Mexico.—Yankee official dispatches from Mexico represent President Juarez as still carrying on the war against the French, hopeful of success. Maximilian's Gov't, it is thought, cannot stand 6 months. He wants money, has no credit, has offended the church party which brought him over, and will fail in his efforts to conciliate the Liberals.

The Alabama Tornado.—In addition to particulars in preceding page we learn from the Montgomery Mail that in that city the darkness was so great it could almost be felt; chunks of hail the size of pigeons' eggs fell thick and fast. A bridge on the railroad was "lifted" from its foundations and carried away. At Opelika, a child was wrested from the arms of a man, and carried a hundred yards, and when found was jammed against the trunk of a fallen tree, dead; and a bedstead was lifted into the top of a tree where it lodged.

THE DAMAGE TO THE VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.—The Engineer in charge of the works at Saltville and the military officers commanding at that place have officially reported the extent of the damage done there by the enemy during the late raid. The wells are not seriously damaged; the pipes, cisterns, &c. uninjured; the masonry of the furnaces uninjured; 1840 good kettles and 788 broken; the North Carolina, Georgia and River Works (Virginia State) suffering almost the entire loss. It is thought the works may be put in full operation in less than a month. There were 92,600 bushels of salt slightly damaged by fire. Of this 5,500 bushels belong to North Carolina, 23,000 bushels belong to Stuart, Buchanan & Co., manufactured for North Carolina, and the remainder belongs to Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and various private parties.

Major French's Junior Reserves.—The Adjutant reports to the Journal of the 7th as killed at Fort Fisher: Elias Davis, C. Wounded: G. M. D. Long, B. Missing and supposed to be captured: Corp'l J. A. Smith, George W. Kershaw, F. Shiphart, S. A. Pattersall, H. Hamilton, A. K. Johnson, J. H. McKinnie, W. R. Prince, N. A. Ray, A; R. W. Price, T. J. Hickman, B; Serg't J. F. Wooten, P. McArthur, J. C. Carner, C. H. Millican, M. Clark, L. F. Nance, J. W. Journigan, M. Stephens, H. Atkinson, S. R. Pate, C.

From the Salisbury Watchman, 7th inst.

BIVOUAC 8TH BAT., N. C. JR. RESERVES, Near Goldsboro', N. C., Jan. 5.

Mr. Editor: For the information of the anxious parents of Western N. C., please publish the subjoined list of Junior Reserves belonging to the 8th Battalion, captured near Fort Fisher, on the night of the 25th Dec. 1864:

Co A—Sgts S F Burkhead, Moses A Abernathy; Corpls R F Hoover, W A Wallace; privates R F Bost, W A Eidson, R B Edwards, F A Freeze, E G Goportte, R E Goodin, E T Goodman, R L Goodman, R L Lazenby, J C Mackie, G A Moore, W M Ramsay, H M Smithdeal, D L Somers, M Troublefield, S A White, H F Williams, Q M Little.

B—Capt J R Gaither; Lt J M Laurence; Sgts J F Smyer, N Hewitt, J H Wyout; Corpls J M Shuford, J W Helton, W P Rhoney; privates W Avant, M M Berry, J Bolch, J F Ballard, J Coulter, G W Chapman, C Rudicill, W Weaver, W H Shuford, J F Jarratt, W J Jarratt, L Rheep, A Fry, R Lain, H M Harbinson, N Settlemyer, J Mouser, L S Whitmer, W E Drum, A M Rhyne, W Snook, A S Heller, J D Pope, J Hart, W Burns, S Letherman, E L Erwin, F Frazier, D Icenhour, E Keever, H Seigle, W Randall, E Huffman, D Christopher, J Heavner, M Lagle, C Simmon, Eli Clay.

C—Lt G M Turtle; Serg's W W Healan, D C Satar; Corp'ls L Fox, J H Miller, J M Warlick, J P Puett; priv's W P Arney, S Berrie, S Bright, J Bradshaw, R G Courtney, D J Deal, M C Eply, J Greenfield, J Hall, J C Hemphill, A Hudson, L Hilderbrand, R C. Houck, G. M. Haya, B. B. Hood, J. Icard, L. A. Icennour, Sol. Justice, M. R. Kirby, P. Livingston, A. P. Lewis, D. Lael, W. C. Linker, J. C. Lee, W. C. Martin, A. B. Martin, W. A. McRary, J. M. Nelson, T. J. Perkins, T. Simmons, R. H. Thomson, M. L. Williams. Also, John McRorie, Lt. P. A. C. S., Drill Master 8th Bat.

W. G. WATSON, Capt. Com. Bat.

The following General Order, issued by General Bragg, relative to the attack on Fort Fisher, has been handed to the Wilmington Journal:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. C., Wilmington, Dec. 29th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.—The Commanding General desires to congratulate the Officers and men engaged in the recent operations near this place on their successful termination. One of the most formidable expeditions yet organized by the enemy—an imposing force of veteran troops supported by a fleet carrying over 500 guns, has accomplished no other object than a fruitless landing on a barren coast, followed in 48 hours by a hasty re-embarkation.

This auspicious result is due, under a merciful Providence, to the skill of Major General Whiting, who planned the defences at the mouth of the Cape Fear, to the gallantry and endurance of Colonel Lamb and the brave garrison of Fort Fisher under his immediate command, worthily seconded by Lieut. Chapman of the Navy and his devoted seamen serving Battery Buchanan, and the steady coolness with which Brigadier General Kirkland, with a part of his brigade, checked the advance of vastly superior numbers of the enemy.

Thus another gigantic effort of a powerful enemy has come to naught, but not without affording us profitable lessons. The successful defence of Fort Fisher, against one of the most formidable Naval armaments of modern times, proves that the superiority of land batteries over ships of war, at one time threatened by the improvements in artillery and ship armor, has been re-established by the genius of the Engineer; and the weaker party on the defensive may still defy the greater numbers and mechanical resources of an arrogant invader. Let us hope that the check, which the enemy has received at the mouth of the Cape Fear, may prove the harbinger of a renewed series of Confederate victories!

By order of Gen'l BRAGG:
ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.

YANKEES IN SAVANNAH.—The telegraph informs us that *seventeen* citizens of Savannah have held a meeting and adopted resolutions of allegiance to Lincoln and his government, proclamations and all. The wonder is that in a city of 25,000 inhabitants there were not more traitors found.

Gen. D. H. Hill.—The Charleston Courier of the 3d says that Gen. D. H. Hill arrived in Charleston on Sunday last, with orders to report to Gen. Beauregard. Both left on a special train Monday afternoon for Montgomery, Ala., from whence they will communicate with Gen. Hood's army.

Trouble for Lincoln.—Nearly all the 33,000 bales of cotton in Savannah belonged to foreigners. But 300 to the C. S. Gov't.

☞ On Tuesday morning last Neill McMillan paid for the Weekly Observer to be sent to him for 6 months. The Book-keeper omitted to enter his Post Office. Will we inform us so that the paper may be mailed to his address?

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, 20th Dec., at the residence of Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, by H. H. Cobb, Esq., Mr. GABRIEL OARR to Miss MARGARET BROWN, all of Sampson.

On the 25th Dec. at the residence of the bride's father, by H. H. Cobb, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDREWS to Miss NANNIE A. HOBBS.

At the residence of his bride's father, Marion county, Fla., on 21st Dec'r, by Rev. Joan Peany, Mr. ARCHD T. BANKS of Gainesville, (formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.) to Miss LAZORAH J., youngest daughter of G. Sisrunk, Esq.

Presbyterian and Wil. Journal please copy.

In Sweetsville, on the 28th ult., at the residence of Mr. D B. Everett, by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Capt. K. R. JONES, of the 27th N. C. Infantry, to Miss MOLLIE H. SIMMONS, both of Jones county, N. C.

DIED,

In this town, 6th inst., Mr. H. B. SEDBERRY, aged 6½ years.

In this town on yesterday morning, MARIA LEE, infant daughter of Wm. and Jannett Widdifield. The funeral will take place from the residence of James M. Vann this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At Union Factory, Randolph county, N. C., on Dec. the 27th, 1864, of Cancer, DAVID LINDSEY SWAIM, aged 46.

The most gratifying tribute we can pay to his memory is in being able to say, with truth, that he was an *honest, upright man.* P. D. S.

On the 3d inst., at his father's residence in Robeson county, N. C., Private H. P. LEWIS of Co. B, 50th Regt, aged 35 years, leaving a wife and six small children to mourn his loss.

NEILL McNEILL, a native of the Isle of Skye, and for 50 years a resident near Pocket, Moore county, from which place he removed to Navarro county, Texas, died 8th of August, 1864, aged 76 years.

DANIEL McNEILL, grandson of the above, volunteered in 1861, was taken prisoner 4th July 1863 at Vicksburg and paroled. When exchanged he reported at Galveston, at which place he sealed his devotion to his country's cause with his life 30th May, 1864, aged 32 years and 6 months.

☞ Miss M. A. DEWS will resume the exercises of her SCHOOL in the Lecture Room of the Baptist Church on Monday the 9th of January 1865 Terms, $30 for ten weeks 1t

Glen Anna Female Seminary,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE Spring Session will begin 25th day of January 1865. Board $7 per month if paid in provisions at old prices or $150 Confederate in advance. Tuition, English $50; Music $5; French or Latin $25. Each pupil will furnish one pair of pillow cases and sheets.
J. W. THOMAS.
Jan'y 8. 99 2 2pd

☞ The "Enrolling Office," Cumberland County, has been moved from opposite Gen'l Hoke No. 6, to No. 21, Hay street—the store occupied by E. F. Moore
Jan'y 9. 99 2t

WANTED,
BY a YOUNG LADY of experience, a situation as Governess in a small family, where she can have access to a Piano. Terms reasonable. Address immediately,
J. B. B., Box 161, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec'r 27, 96-4tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 9.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 6 00 Pork 3 00 to 3 50. Lard 6 00
Beef 1 00 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 5 00. Butter 3 00 to 9 00
Cotton 1 75. Coffee 25 00
Cotton Yarn—40 00 to 50 00 per bunch
Copperas, retail $6 50 to $8. Dried Fruit 1 50
Flour, $340 to $380
Grain—Corn $28 Wheat $40 to $45 Rye $25. Oats 15 00. Peas $20 00
Hides—Green 3 50, dry 6 00 to 7 00.
Iron—Swedes 5 00, country made 3 50.
Fodder $12 50. Hay $10 Shucks $10
Flaxseed 5 00 per bu
Green Apples 30 00 to 50 00 per bushel.
Eggs 3 50 per dozen.
Leather 25 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $60 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $60 00. Grape Brandy $80 to $100.
Molasses, country made, 18 50 to 20 00.
Rice $1 25 to 1 50 per each.
Brown Sugar 8 00 to 12 00.
Soda 7 00 to 8 00 per lb.
Soap—Family Bar 5 00 per lb., Toilet 8 00 to 10 00.
Nails 4 00 to 4 50 per lb.
Onions 35 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $20 bush; sweet $10.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 4 50
Salt 45 00 per bushel
Spirits Turpentine 5 00 per gallon.
Tallow 5 00 Wool $8 to $10.
Corrected by E. L. PRESSLEY.

Furniture, Negroes and Top-Buggy AT AUCTION.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE of FURNITURE, consisting of Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Glass Ware, Knives and Forks, Sofas, &c., on 17th inst., at Exchange Hotel; one NEGRO WOMAN, 24 years of age and child 1½ years; a first-rate modern style TOP BUGGY, and HOUSE and LOT on corner of Cumberland and Orange streets, adjoining lot of Mrs. Beebe.
JOHN H COOK, Auct'r.
Jan. 9. 99 2t

ELECTION.

ON FRIDAY next, 13th inst., the following Town Officers will be elected, viz:
Town Constable,
Town Treasurer,
Town Tax Collector,
Town Clerk,
Standard Keeper,
Clerk of the Market,
Town Guard,
Weigh Master,
Sexton of the Grave Yard,
Committees of Vigilance for the several Wards.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.
Jan'y 6. 1t

Enrolling Office, Fayetteville, Jan. 9, 1865.

ATTENTION is hereby directed to the notice of Inspector of Conscription for the 3d and 4th Congressional Dis. N. C. By it all persons holding Certificates of Exemption by reason of physical disability or assigned to light duty, within the limits of Cumberland County, are required to meet him on the 13th and 14th inst. To this end it is hereby ordered that white males of above named classes between the ages of 18 and 45 assemble at my office on Jan'y 13th, and Reserves and free negroes on Jan'y 14th, at 10 A. M.

Militia and Home Guard Officers will give to this order publicity; and any man of the classes required who shall fail to appear or forward such an affidavit as designated by the Inspector will be deemed a fit subject for re examination by the "Special Board," and for this purpose sent to Camp Holmes.

W. C. RENCHER,
99 2t Lt. & A. D. C., Cumberland County.

FOR SALE.

A BOND, C. S. COTTON LOAN. Coupons payable in Gold or Cotton. Apply to
JAS. N. SMITH.
Jan'y 7. 99tf

PRIVATE BOARDING.

THE subscriber can accommodate a few Gentlemen and Ladies with board and lodging, or with board alone.
W. J. ANDERSON.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 5 99 4tpd

Dr. W. C. McDuffie announces to his patrons that he has resumed the practice of his Profession in this place, and can be found at his old Office on Bow street.
Jan'y 7. 99 2tpd

Wanted to Purchase.

TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE COUPONS;
County of Cumberland Coupons;
Old N. C. 6 per cent. Coupons;
Western Rail Road Stock;
Town and County Bonds;
Old N. C. 6 per cent Bonds;
Bank Bills, Gold and Silver.
—ALSO—
25,000 Barrel Staves;
5000 " Heading;
5000 feet Poplar Plank;
Spirits Turpentine and Oil Barrels, with Iron or wood hoops
Jan'y 9. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
99 3w

For Sale at No. 17, Market Square.

FINE Felt Hats; Bleached Shirting;
Coats' Cotton; Hoop Skirts;
Fine Note Paper; Fine Letter Paper;
Fine Envelopes; Pen and Pen Holders;
English Black Ink; Do Blue do;
English Red Ink; Lead Pencils;
Dressing Combs; Children's Long Combs;
Fine Tooth Combs; Fine Toilet Soaps;
Gun Caps; Shirt Buttons;
Gold Gilt Buttons for officers' sleeves;
Snuff; Cigars; Matches;
Coffee; Black Pepper;
Needles; Hair Pins;
Tooth Brushes; Shoe Blacking,
At NO. 17, MARKET SQUARE.
Jan'y 9 1t

NOTICE.

PERSONS owing the "Daily North Carolinian" establishment for subscription or advertising will please call immediately and settle up at
NO 17, MARKET SQUARE.
Jan 9. 99 2t

TO HIRE,

FOR this year, a young Negro Woman. She is a good cook, washer and ironer. Price five hundred dollars.
Address JOHN S. BREESE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 9. 99 3t

Farm Hands for Hire.

ON Friday the 13th of this month, I will hire out at Jonesboro', in Moore county, SEVEN FIELD HANDS—one man, three plough boys, one woman and two girls. They will be hired out for farm labor exclusively.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 6 99 2tpd

NOTICE TO TITHE AGENTS.

BY regulations just received from the Treasury Department C. S. A. Tithe Agents are required to take due and proper care of the Government Cotton remaining in their possession, to shelter and protect it, and deliver it when demanded by proper authority; it being understood that they have only the responsibility of a warehouseman.
L. C. ROSE, Cotton Loan Ag't for 4th Cong. Dist. N. C.
Fayetteville, Jan. 7. 99 2t

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the stables of Mrs Catharine McLean, one FORREL HORSE, with white face and white spots on the back caused by the saddle; the point of one of his hind hoofs a little split, and 12 or 15 years old. If stolen I will give $100 reward for the detection of the thief, with proof to convict. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address NEILL S. STEWART, Aversboro', Harnett county, N. C.
Jan'y 7. 99 3t*2tpd

Supposed to be Kidnapped.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the recovery of a NEGRO GIRL, by the name of Sarah Kate, missed on the evening of Dec 9th, 1864, belonging to Neill Ray, Sr. She was about 11 years old, round face, dark complection, pleasant looking when spoken to. $100 more will be given for the detection of the thief.
N. McPHAIL.
Spout Spring, Jan'y 7. 99 4pd

Rooms to Let,

APPLY to Mrs. HARTMAN,
Jan'y 3. at the foot of Haymount.
96-3tpd

Conscript Notice.

OFFICE MEDICAL INSPECTOR,
3d and 4th Dist's N. C., Goldsboro', Jan'y 5, 1865.

I. HAVING been ordered to relieve Col Barnett of that portion of his duties required by Par II, G. O (81) A. & I. G. O., 1864, I will attend with him at the following times and places for the purpose of inspecting all men between the ages of 17 and 50, holding certificates of exemption for physical disability. Also those assigned to Light Duty. Such persons of the above named classes as shall be unable on account of sickness to report at the time of Inspection, will forward to the Enrolling Officer certificates from their attending Physician, sworn to before a Magistrate, setting forth the facts fully. *Absentees for whom a good excuse is not rendered will be sent to Raleigh for examination.*

II County Enrolling Officers will have made out accurate rolls of the names of all men in their counties embraced in the foregoing paragraph.

III. Owing to the fact that a portion of the *Exempts* from Columbus, Robeson and Richmond are in active service with the Home Guard, it will be noticed that the appointments hitherto advertised by Col. Barnett for those counties have been changed:

Elizabethtown, Bladen, Jan'y 11th, 1865:
Fayetteville, Cumberland, Jan'y 13th and 14th.
Summerville, Harnett, Jan'y 16th.
Wilmington, N. H. Co., Jan'y 20th and 21st.
Whiteville, Columbus, Jan'y 23d and 24th
Rockingham, Richmond, Jan'y 27th and 28th.
Lumberton, Robeson, Jan'y 30th and 31st.
99 4t O. M. DOYLE, Surg P. A. C. S.

Headquarters 52d Reg't N. C. M.,
SUMMERVILLE, Jan'y 5, 1865.

IN THE present call by the Government for hands to work on Fortifications at a point in this State, owners may employ one Overseer from each County to superintend them, who will receive rations. The owners from Harnett can meet at Lillington on the 13th inst. if they see proper to employ one; or they can authorise their District Officer to represent them in that behalf.
J. A. SPEARS,
1tpd] Col Comd'g 52d N C M.

DAILY PAPER.

MESSRS P. ROBINSON & CO., having abandoned their intention of resuming the publication of the Intelligencer, the undersigned will issue the first number of the

DAILY TELEGRAPH,

On Monday, the 16th inst. Subscriptions will be taken for any length of time, not exceeding 8 months, at the rate of 6 00 per month, or 1 50 per week, always in advance.

Subscriptions may be left at the office of the N. C. Presbyterian my present place of business, at the store of N. A. Stedman & Co., or with Messrs. E. P. Powers and W. J. Woodward at

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OUR FINANCES—NO 1.

We learn officially from the President's Message and accompanying documents, that the national debt in all its forms amounts to a thousand millions of dollars, the outstanding treasury notes to less than five hundred millions, and the real and personal property within our military lines, at its specie value, to four thousand millions I use approximate round numbers for convenience, and they will answer for the following views and illustrations:

The treasury notes have depreciated in value, till they are quoted at thirty for one, and they are practically still lower This is so far below their real value as to be absurd. For suppose a tax of only one-half of one per cent. on its specie value to be laid on the whole amount of real and personal property within our lines, payable in specie, or in treasury notes at their current value in specie The property amounting to four thousand millions, the tax would amount to twenty millions in specie, or in treasury notes at their current value of thirty for one, to six hundred millions, which is more than the whole amount of them in circulation. A similar tax of one per cent. would require for its payment twelve hundred millions in treasury notes of the same value, which is more than the whole amount of the national debt. But the adoption of such a rule for the collection of Confederate taxes would be followed by its adoption for the collection of State County and other taxes. These would amount to an average of more than 1 per cent. But suppose them to be 1 per cent., and the collection of these taxes in treasury notes at thirty for one would require another twelve hundred millions. Thus the collection of the ordinary State and County taxes for a single year in treasury notes at their present current value would require an amount greater than the whole national debt, and more than twice as great as all the outstanding treasury notes. And if to this were added a Confederate tax of one per cent. on the specie value of property, collected in the same way, it would absorb in a single year more than twice the amount of the national debt, and more than four times the amount of the outstanding treasury notes; while it would require in specie to pay the whole only eighty millions.

It may be safely assumed that one hundred millions in treasury notes may be kept in healthy circulation. It is only necessary therefore to absorb the remainder, which by our supposition is less than four hundred millions. It is said officially to be much less, and one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions is generally assumed as the amount which may be kept in healthy circulation. But, with the case stated as strongly against the notes as I state it, the moderate tax which I have supposed, collected in treasury notes rated as high as five for one, would absorb four hundred millions, which is more than the whole surplus of them now outstanding. It would seem therefore of necessity to raise them to a value higher than that, if the treasury notes were receivable for taxes at their current value.

It is true that this calculation is affected by the fact that the treasury notes paid in for State taxes would not be cancelled, but only temporarily withdrawn from circulation. But this is overbalanced by the fact that the tax for one year is compared with the outstanding issues of four preceding years. So that we might well hope that the actual result of such a tax would be to raise the treasury notes before the close of the first year to a value higher than five to one.

Figures cannot lie; and it seems to me that these simple calculations cannot easily be misunderstood. They abundantly illustrate the absurdity of the present depreciation of our national debt, by bringing it into simple comparison with our means of paying it. They will appear much stronger if we add the national debt itself to the amount of taxable property, and if we also add the revenue which we can raise from import and export duties after the termination of the blockade Do they not suggest a system of finance by which we can restore the national debt to its true value, and prevent it from again depreciating below that point? L.

OUR FINANCES —NO. 2.

Under our present system of finance, we pay the vast expenditures of the government in treasury notes at their absurdly depreciated market value; while we bind ourselves to redeem the notes in specie at their full nominal value To evade in some measure the extravagance of such a system we are forced to fix prices which though manifold above the specie value of the things paid for are as much below their value in the depreciated currency. Thus injustice is done to all parties, and we are incurring a great load of debt much of which is accumulating in the hands of capitalists and foreigners who have paid no just equivalent for it

Instead of this system, which is so unjust, and which we know by experience is working very badly, I will with the diffidence becoming a private citizen suggest the following: Let all the payments of the government be made at the strict specie value of the things paid for, the payments to be made either in specie or in treasury notes at their current value in specie when paid out Let the treasury notes be receivable in payment of taxes at their current value in specie when received, and redeemable in specie at their current value when redeemed.

Let all subjects of taxation be assessed at their specie value, and the taxes payable in specie, or treasury notes at their current value.

Let the treasury notes be fundable at their current value, and the interest of the bonds in which they are funded, payable in specie or in treasury notes at their current value.

Taxation in its various forms being the only means of paying the national debt, the collection of the taxes in treasury notes at their current value, by bringing them into direct and continued comparison with the means provided and practicable for their liquidation, would furnish a simple and obvious test of their real value which all persons could readily understand.

Thus, to apply this test again to our present condition: it being ascertained that the real and personal property within our lines is valued in specie at four thousand millions of dollars, a Confederate tax upon it of one per cent. added to the ordinary State and county taxes which average at least one per cent, would raise eighty millions in specie; the payment of which in treasury notes at their present unreasonable depreciation of thirty for one would require twenty four hundred millions, which is more than twice the whole of the national debt Such a tax paid in treasury notes at a depreciation of five to one would require four hundred millions, which is more than the whole surplus of them outstanding, beyond what could be retained in healthy circulation.

It seems to follow of necessity that such a tax would correct the present enormous depreciation of the treasury notes, and restore them to their true value. It would at the same time be just and equal in its operation, and would be less than most modern nations pay in time of peace.

Incidental benefits which may well invite attention and reflection, would grow out of the substitution of the system of finance proposed above for the one now in use The paper of the government would, as now, be thrown into the market to be taken and held by those who would pay most for it; and its real value would, as now, depend on the proportion between its amount and the means provided and practicable for its redemption. But upon the depreciation of the treasury notes each addition to the debt would still be limited to the specie value of the thing paid for. And the depreciation of the notes, instead of gathering momentum, like a falling weight, as it does now, would by a self adjusting operation of the proposed system, have a tendency to work its own cure; for the more they depreciated the more of them would be absorbed in the payment of the taxes, and the more of them would be redeemed by the specie available to the government for their redemption; while it would be in the power of the holders of the notes at any time to arrest the loss to themselves by funding the notes. On the other hand a rise in the value of the notes after their first expenditure, although it would cause a proportionate loss to the government, would indicate such increased confidence in the wealth, strength and prosperity of the nation as would always make such a loss a cause of rejoicing. L.

OUR FINANCES —No. 3.

In the two preceding numbers a system of finance has been briefly advocated, by which the government would make all its payments at the specie value of the things paid for, paying either specie or treasury notes at their current value in specie, while taxes would be assessed on the specie value of property, and paid in specie or treasury notes at their current value when paid in, and treasury notes would be redeemable in specie, or fundable at their current value when redeemed or funded. And an attempt was made to show that such a system would correct the present absurd depreciation of the treasury notes and restore them to their true value.

If it be asked how such a system could be harmoniously adapted and applied to the present state of the currency, I confess that such a task would require wiser heads than mine, and skill in the arts of finance to which I have no claim. But by way of suggestion to those wise heads I will mention some of the thoughts which have occurred to me on that subject.

If, as has been argued, the collection of a tax in the mode proposed would cause a rapid rise in the current value of the treasury notes, it would seem best, while providing for the earliest collection of such a tax, to retain the present schedule prices, pay, &c. till the appreciation of the treasury notes made it cheaper to pay the specie price in treasury notes at their current value; and then to apply the proposed system to payments, paying for every item at its specie value, in specie or treasury notes at their current value.

As to the bonds, notes, &c., already issued payable in specie at their full nominal value, however little the government may have received for them, we cannot now change the terms of the contract, or refuse to carry it out to the letter, except from an insuperable necessity which knows no law. But circumstances would perhaps induce many of the owners to put them on the same footing as the bonds and notes under the proposed system. We cannot soon redeem them in specie. The notes issued under the proposed system would supersede them as a circulating medium. They would be taxable at their nominal value Thus they might become for the time comparatively useless and burdensome to the owners; and many of them might well prefer to fund them under the new system.

Under the present system we have no convenient test of the value of bank notes, and they are almost driven out of circulation. It it was thought desirable under the proposed system to restore them to circulation, the government might receive and pay as specie the notes of all banks that were redeeming their notes either in specie or in treasury notes at their current value. This would be a practical test of the solvency of banks, ample to secure the government; and why not individuals?

A government having a system of finance like the one here proposed, the ruling principle of which is that it would confine the national debt to the specie value of the items for which it would be incurred, could not be easily made bankrupt by war. For, if we except the hire of foreign mercenaries, and the purchase of foreign munitions and supplies, from which we are, perhaps happily, almost entirely excluded, war, even when waged with the unparalleled magnitude and energy of this one, can only consume the surplus of the country. It cannot consume the land, which with the solid improvements on it is the great wealth of the nation. It must leave labor enough at home to cultivate the land, and provide a support for both the home population and the army; and of the products of that labor it must leave untouched all that is necessary to maintain the home population. If it attempts to take more it cuts its own sinews.

Since war then can consume only the surplus labor and productions of the country, it is hard to see how a four, or even eight years' war could, with a sound system of finance, accumulate upon us a national debt that would be beyond the easy reach of our resources, or approach in magnitude to the whole amount of our property. And if such a result is threatened under our present system of finance, the facts and calculations brought together in these numbers indicate that it can be avoided either in the manner proposed, or in some wiser and better manner. L.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of Rocky River Lodge, No 159, in the Lodge room on the third Saturday evening in Dec A L 5564 A D 1864, on motion, the W M announced the following report from a committee expressive of the death of our much esteemed brother, J J Record, Co G, 25th Regt N C T:

Whereas: A dispensation of Divine Providence, characterized by circumstances of peculiar severity, has involved us in mourning. Death has entered among us He has sought a shining mark, and as if to make all sensible of His power. Our worthy Bro J J Record is no more His was instantly killed while on post near Petersburg, Va Bro J J Record was one of the first to volunteer in defence of his country from Caswhan. His voice will no more be heard in the Lodge room, his smile of love and grasp of friendship will greet us no more forever. While we weep tears of affectionate sorrow, we must bow to the decrees of a righteous God, and with aching hearts but subdued spirits say, "God's will be done" Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st That in his death our country has lost one of its best soldiers, we a worthy and beloved brother, and his parents a dutiful son.

Resolved, 2d That we deeply sympathize with his parents and relations.

Resolved, 3d. That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his father, and a copy be forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

Dr. JNO. C. KIRKMAN, Cm'n Com.

$400 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 2d inst., a Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, about four years old; both his hind feet are white, one has more white than the other, he has a white spot in his face. He was stolen by the horse thief Fry, and the last heard of him he was in his possession at Malcom Bain's Bridge on Drowning Creek. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the horse to me or information so that I can get him again. My address is Argyle P. O. Cumberland county, N. C

SARAH ANN GADDEY.

Dec'r 9. 90-3 pd

Lost Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made for a duplicate of a certificate lost or mislaid—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary at Fayetteville—dated March 21, 1864, No 1209, to James Armstrong, for eight hundred dollars for 4 per cent. interest per annum—under act 17th Feb'y 1864.

Dec'r 16, 1864. 94-6tpd

WILD PROJECTS.

When in any crisis of a nation's fate men are seen to lose their heads, and to look all round them in wild alarm, it is a proof that *they* at least are subdued: if the mass of their countrymen had not more presence of mind than they have the doom of all would be near at hand. We seem to have some such frightened counsellors in the Confederacy at this moment, and their wild outcries grate and jar dreadfully upon the generally calm and resolute tone of the country. They do not help, but hinder. They resemble the shrieking passengers in the "Tempest," to whom the Boatswain had to say, "You mar our labor: keep your cabins: you do assist the storm." One public journal exhorts these Confederate States to throw themselves back into the arms of England, France and Spain, the Powers which first planted colonies here—to go back like the prodigal son, to acknowledge that we were young birds that had broke the shell too soon; to recant all those high words we have had in our mouths for two or three generations, about liberty, rights of men and degeneracy, and promise not to do so any more. To be sure the poor frightened creature tells us to take this course, *if* we should prove unable to maintain our own cause against our enemies: but to utter the suggestion, above all to utter it now, is to say too plainly, not if we should, but when we shall, or rather inasmuch as we have, proved unable to sustain ourselves; that is, seeing we are beaten, overmatched, overwhelmed and ready to sink, come all ye good Christians and rescue us and take us to yourselves as your vassals and liege-subjects forever! The blind panic of the writer makes him even unable to see that neither England nor France, nor Spain, nor the three combined, would touch us with the end of the longest pole if we once made so helpless an exhibition of ourselves Nations are not good Samaritans: if they see a weaker brother fallen among thieves, wounded and lying half dead, they do not trouble themselves about his hard fate; do not even pass by on the other side; but explore his pockets, if peradventure there be somewhat left to take away from him. If neither England nor France will so much as recognize us, not even know of our existence, while we are vigorously baffling and beating back gigantic invasions, year after year, in haughty reliance on our own prowess and a good cause, and able also to offer them advantageous alliances and reciprocal benefits, how would they receive such an invitation as this,—now that we are sinking and perishing under the mighty power of the yankee nation, now that we are beaten and beggared, we pray you to go to war with that nation for our redemption; and having rescued us —as we have nothing else to offer—take ourselves and our children for vassals to you and your children: take this land that once was ours, and portion it amongst you. This will not do.

The alternative is not offered us, as the panic-stricken mortal imagines—to be colonists under England or France,—or subjects of the yankees. We have no the choice: the very proposal suggested to be made to those Powers would prove that we were already subjugated—would be an admission that we had set up a pretension we could not support, and provoked an enemy we could not fight; and they would coldly bid us creep back into the "Union," and stay there They would understand that the United States, (this Confederacy once subdued,) must be the ruling Power of the West; they would be glad to cement their friendship with our enemies by treating us with contumely; and would so endeavor to make a general treaty settling the affairs of all America, and giving guaranties both to Mexico and Canada.

One is ashamed even to refute and rebuke this mean suggestion, begotten by terror upon ignorance. It would be pleasing to think we should never hear more of it. But then there is another; and not very dissimilar in kind, or in origin. Another counsellor (who also, of course, takes for granted that we are virtually conquered) advises us to make known to European nations that we are ready to abolish slavery; "that slavery shall not be permitted to prejudice our recognition as a nation;" and we are assured that this would secure recognition, and *perhaps* intervention." It is not alleged that England or France, or the Government of either, has ever said or hinted that they would make this bargain: but if they would, then we are exhorted to say that we would. Now this also, however the idea may be muffled up, amounts exactly to an invitation to England and France, or one of them, to make war upon the United States, in order to save us from yankee domination; and in return we are to offer them, what? —the destruction of our labor power, which would leave us of no use to them, to ourselves, or to anybody else. It is said, indeed, that this would be a great concession to the "opinion of mankind, which is anti-slavery," and that the evil consequences "would fall upon the unfortunate negro," whom we should thus basely abandon. Very well, then it would be a most humiliating confession of defeat, and would also by them be taken as a confession that we had deserved defeat. We must not deceive ourselves; it signifies nothing to say, we would *rather* give up slavery than be subject to the yankees. So we should of course: but here, once more, this is not the alternative. To give up slavery would not save us from being subject to the yankees: on the contrary, when we should have made this graceful concession to the public opinion of Europe, then Europe would very certainly cheat us; and seeing that we were whipped, and the pluck taken out of us, would make friends of our enemy at our expense.

What does our brave army think of these wretched outcries of alarm and self abasement? They sound as if we were shipwrecked already, and drifting on a raft, waving a waite flag to every point of the compass, anxiously scanning the distant horizon, and one crying lo, here! and another lo, there! The matter does not so stand with us; and if it did, we should be already lost. Our help and hope never were, and are not now, in Europe, Asia or Africa. Here, on our own ground, we have the powers and materials both to vindicate our independence and destroy our enemies. Then we will have no need to be looking anxiously across the Atlantic to see whether Freedom is about to dawn upon us from the East. National independence is not carried over the sea in ships; where it grows, there it stands, like an oak. If we have not here, within ourselves, the whole of the elements of it, the materials and the spirit, the body and the soul, then we shall never see it, never.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Captured.—The following members of the Third North Carolina Cavalry, were captured by the enemy at Stony Creek Depot, Dec. 1st, 1864 The list was handed to a lady by one of the prisoners, who was requested to send it to us for publication But the vandals burnt her home the same day, which caused delay in forwarding it.

Lt. Conly, Co. F, and Private J. H. Queen of the same company. Private Wm. George, Co. B. Corp'l Jones, Co. K. Privates R. C. McClotter, Co. E; P. H. Smith and W. H. Guthrie, Co. G; all belonging to the 3d N. C. Cavalry.

Raleigh Confederate.

Promoted.—Lieut. Colonel Wm Lee Davidson has been commissioned Colonel of the Seventh Regiment N. C. Troops, vice Colonel Eli. Graham Haywood.

General D. H. Hill passed through Charlotte on the 29th ult., under orders, as we understand, to report to General Beauregard, at Charleston.

CONQUEST BY INVASION.

Since the commencement of the war, the yankees have propounded and apparently credited many theories for "crushing the rebellion." At first they were entirely confident that enough of Union feeling remained in the South to reassert itself and restore Federal authority, when the troops of the U. S. Government were near enough to lend encouragement and support. They next comforted themselves with the belief that the disposition of the slaves to revolt would render it necessary that our arms-bearing classes should remain at home, and that consequently no armies could be put in the field to meet their columns coming down on us from all directions. They did not believe that we could obtain arms and ammunition sufficient for waging a great war. They were sure that we could not raise supplies, and that starvation and famine would soon cut short our efforts at resistance, and compel us to sue for peace. The anaconda coil was to compress the life out of us. Then the Grant system of collision was to wear our armies out. These and various other theories of success have kept alive the hopes of our enemy, but have each and all ended in disappointment and failure.

But it is the nature of that mercurial and sanguine people never to abandon a delusion without replacing it with another. Just now they rejoice in the assurance that we are to be conquered by the process of overrunning. Sherman's successful march from the Mississippi to the Atlantic has satisfied them that their armies may venture to leave their bases and gunboats, and can go whithersoever they please. They do not stop to inquire whether or not invasion is conquest—they assume that to overrun is to subjugate, and that they have the power to overrun; and thus as they destroyed slavery (as they fancy) by an epigram, they are about to end the war (as they fancy again) by a syllogism. But time will demonstrate the fallacy of this theory as of all that have preceded it. Indeed, this has already been done so conclusively that none but the wilfully blind can fail now to see it. Sherman has traversed many leagues of territory, but what foot of soil, except that now covered by his army, is subject to yankee authority? The allegiance of what solitary citizen has he won for the United States? Who is there that proposes to abandon the war and submit, by reason of anything Sherman has done? Is not the country through which he has passed just as hostile to him, and just as devoted to our cause now, as before he marched through it? His mission being to subjugate, would he not find just as much employment for his arms if he were to turn back and retrace the track over which he came, as if he move in any other direction? Undeniably and undoubtedly this is so. Nay, more, all experience has shown that the effect of the overrunning system is only to intensify the hostility and redouble the zeal and determination of the people.

Nor does repeated invasion or continued occupation produce any other effect. Look at the Valley of Virginia and other districts that have been time and again trampled by the desolating hoofs of invading hosts. Is there any talk there of submission? Is there any weakening of affection for the Confederate cause? Is New Orleans subjugated; is the loyalty of her people detached from the Confederacy; are their sympathies alienated from us, or their hopes dead, or their prayers ended, because, for nearly three years, they have been subjected to yankee authority? Who doubts that Norfolk and Nashville and Vicksburg are as faithful to us as when the flag of the Confederacy floated over them? Not one of them, not a town or village or homestead, now within the enemy's lines, but would hail with joy inexpressible the day that restored them to our embrace. No length of time will change this feeling. How, then, is the yankee ever to establish general and lasting authority over these States? In these wide reaches of territory, to invade is not to overrun, to overrun is not to occupy, to occupy is not to subdue. Time, that is gradually and surely destroying the capacity of the enemy to wage a war of invasion, has no power to change the hearts or shake the constancy of our people. We are repeating the scenes and experience of the Revolution of '76, with the difference in our favor that while our ancestors were generally unsuccessful in battle we are generally successful. Our ancestors won their independence by endurance. They learned "to suffer and to wait." Time and the impossibility of occupying so extensive a territory overcame and defeated the invader then. They will infallibly do so again. We must strain every muscle to meet and foil the enemy wherever he may appear; but we must, with a still intenser purpose, school ourselves to bear unflinchingly all the miseries that a powerful and relentless foe can inflict upon us. Then our cities may be wrested from us, our lands wasted, our roofs burned, our armies shorn of their strength; but the fortitude of the people, impregnable to assault, indestructible and invincible, will survive them all, and assure for us a triumph as glorious for the virtues that have gained it as priceless in the benefits it will bring.—*Rich. Whig.*

Supreme Court.—Opinions delivered in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Harris v. Hearne, from Stanly, judgment affirmed. In State v. Medlin, from Mecklenburg, error, venire de novo. In Worth v. Commissioners of Fayetteville, from Cumberland, dismissing the bill. In Pickett v. Southerland, all the children, except M. J., take a share. In M. White's case, (habeas corpus,) remanded.

By BATTLE, J. In Hix v. Fisher, from Haywood, appeal dismissed at appellant's costs. In Hastings v. Earp, from Wake, in equity, declaring the rights of parties In Smith v. Bank of Wadesboro, in equity, from Richmond, decree to be for plaintiff. And in the following on Habeas Corpus: Bridgeman's case, petitioner remanded. Sinclair's case, petitioner remanded. Philpott's case, petitioner remanded.

By MANLY, J. In Riley v. Buchanan, from Anson, judgment affirmed. In State v. Cookman from Moore, no error. In Scott v. Fite, in equity, from Gaston, declaring rights of parties. And in the following on Habeas Corpus: M Goodson's case, petitioner discharged. Haswell's case, petitioner remanded. W. R. Clark's case, petitioner remanded. R. H. Smith's case, petitioner remanded. Upchurch's case, petitioner discharged.

Supreme Court.—Opinions delivered in the following cases:

By Pearson, C. J.—In Patrick v. Carr, in equity, from Greene, demurrer sustained, bill dismissed. In Coley v Ballance, in equity, from Wayne, directing decree accordingly. In Jones v Clark, in equity, from Edgecombe, error—order reversed.

By Battle, J.—In Wood's case (habeas corpus) order reversed, petitioner discharged. In G. H. Clark's case, same. In Blanch v Goddin, from Halifax, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. In Herring v Kornegay, in equity, from Wayne, decree for an account. In Jenkins v Faulcon, in equity, from Halifax, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed.

By Manly, J.—In Lane v Lane, in equity, from New Hanover, declaring the rights of the parties. In J. Casey's case, remanding the petitioner to the custody of the officer. In Gadry's case, the same. In G. Casey's case, the same. In Cox's case, judgment affirmed—petitioner to remain in custody of the officer.—*Ral. Conserv.*

THE EVACUATION OF SAVANNAH.

We extract the following from a communication in the Charleston Courier:—

Our fortifications extended from the Savannah River, some four miles above the city, on our right, to the Little Ogeechee River, near the Gulf Railroad, some eight miles from the city, on our left. We held Fort McAlister, on the West bank of the Ogeechee, a few miles below the Gulf railroad. We also had strong batteries at Rose Dew, between the two Ogeechees, at Beaulieu, Thunderbolt, Causlin's Bluff, &c., and troops stationed on Isle of Hope and Whitemarsh islands. Our newly erected fortifications on the land side of the city, were very strong and capable of turning back almost any kind of assault, although they were not commenced till after Sherman had nearly reached Milledgeville. Sherman's army appeared before these works about the 8th or 9th instant, and on Saturday, the 10th, considerable fighting occurred. Several severe assaults were made, in which the enemy were signally repulsed. Early on Sunday morning, the 11th, a tremendous cannonading began and was kept up for half the day. It was supposed in the city that a heavy engagement was going on, but it proved to be only a general shelling from the heavy guns on our lines. Sherman was in no condition to attack our works. He was scarce of ammunition and had no heavy guns, as well as other difficulties in the way of his giving battle During the siege, severe assaults were several times made on particular points, with a view of storming our works and breaking through our lines, but all these were handsomely repulsed.

On Saturday, the 17th inst., a flag of truce was sent in by Sherman, demanding the surrender of the city, and on Sunday, the 18th, a reply was given by Gen. Beauregard, refusing to comply with the demand. On Monday, the evacuation commenced—the first squad coming out about mid day, another came out at four P. M., and two others at night. How rapidly the evacuation was thereafter conducted I know not, except from reports. It is said the evacuation took place on Tuesday night. I fear all of our soldiers did not get out Some of them were twelve or fourteen miles from the city, while many were 8 miles off. The heaviest fighting of the siege took place on Monday evening and night, the 19th. The enemy were repulsed in all their attacks on our lines; so the soldiers must have been there and not on the retreat. If so I cannot perceive how it is possible for all to have come out by Tuesday night, though they may have done so. We had several boats capable of carrying from 500 to 1,000 each across the river at a trip, and a protection bridge besides.

Very few of the citizens left the city. Many would have done so if they could, but the realization of their condition came too late. It found them all unprepared, and escape impossible. There was no alternative but to submit to their terrible fate. The people were in the dark as to what was going on. They hoped we would be able to force Sherman to the coast, either to the right or to the left, and save the city, and in this belief, very little private property of any description was sent off Neither of the newspaper offices were removed, and all the material of both, including a considerable supply of paper, fell into the hands of the enemy. If they remain there long, we may expect soon to have them issuing yankee newspapers from the offices of these hitherto substantial Southern journals.

Savannah—It is a remarkable fact, that Savannah has been captured in every war that has taken place on this continent, from the Revolution inclusive It was taken by the British in 1778 from Florida, the paths through the swamps having been betrayed by the negroes or a negro. The next year it was besieged by a combined French and American force, land and naval. General Lincoln commanded the American army, and the Count d'Estaing the French fleet. An attempt was made to storm the works. It failed, and Count Pulaski was killed. The French and American commanders quarreled, the siege was raised, and the French sailed back to the West Indies, while the Americans *marched* back to Charleston, where, some months later, they were all taken prisoners. Savannah remained in possession of the British to the close of the war. At the commencement of the war of 1812, it was again taken by the British.

In a military point of view, Savannah was of no value to us whatever. As a port, it had been blockaded for two years. The moral effect is all that the enemy have gained, and that is not much.

Raleigh Confederate.

Yankee Outrages in Virginia—We learn that Torbert's scoundrels surpassed all other yankee raiders in filth and cruelty to the defenceless women, negroes and aged men in their late raid though Madison. Many respectable women were violated—among others, one poor girl of remarkable beauty, who had been lately married. The thieves took no negroes away, but stripped them of their shoes, blankets, bedding and all clothing that was worth having; much of which they were unable to carry away, and burnt or trampled in the mud after taking. All food was destroyed; houses burnt in all directions. Naturally, these cowards ran like sheep, though six thousand strong, before a single brigade of Lomax's cavalry.

Richmond Dispatch.

Mining Operations.—We learn that the Gorgas Mining and Manufacturing Company has been organized with a subscribed capital of about $1,000,000. The following gentlemen of known enterprise and business talent are the officers: Col. J. M. Heck, President; Wm. L. Brodie, General Superintendent; R. H. Butler, Superintendent; and P. T Norwood, Treasurer. The Company is to operate at Gorgas, once Nat. Clegg's mills, on Deep river, four miles above Lockville.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

Edgecombe and Sampson.—It should be mentioned to the praise of the counties of Edgecombe and Sampson, that during the yankee advance on Gellifield, almost every man of the Home Guard companies of those counties, then at Weldon, volunteered to cross the State line and fight the enemy in Virginia.—*Ral. Conservative.*

For the Soldiers' Dinner.—We acknowledge the receipt of $50 from Mrs. H. H. Potter, a lady of this city, for the soldiers' dinner. The devotion and patriotism of this lady will be the more appreciated, when we state that every dollar of the contribution here mentioned, has been earned by her needle. Did but a tithe of this spirit actuate our whole people, the independence of the South could not be long deferred —*Pet Ex.*

Schedule of Prices.

IN the Schedule of prices published over date of December 7, 1864, the item of Sour Molasses was intended to be and is hereby declared omitted altogether. The discrepancy in price was to relate as intended to be made

Papers still publishing the Schedule will please omit the line referred to; and others who have published it are requested to copy this

H. K. BURGWYN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, } Commissioners.

Dec'r 30 97 1t

BLANK DEEDS.

JUST PRINTED on super paper. For sale at the OBSERVER BOOKSTORE.

Dec 2. 90-

WAR NEWS.

The first Confederate accounts of Hood's operations.—SELMA, ALA, Dec. 30 —The Reporter of this afternoon says that a well known gentleman of Huntsville, Ala, who left that place on the 28th, arrived at Meridian on the 29th, bringing the following gratifying intelligence from Gen Hood's army and North Alabama:—

"Gen. Hood, on the eve of withdrawal from the neighborhood of Nashville, was vigorously attacked by the enemy, who massed a heavy force upon his centre, composed of Cheatham's and Bate's Divisions These veteran troops gave way. Hood then moved on Columbia, where he was at latest dates. On the 22d there was another fight, in which the enemy was badly whipped, losing the entire brigade of cavalry and 600 wagons.

"The population of Middle Tennessee and North Alabama are thoroughly aroused, and every man and boy, capable of bearing arms, is hurrying to join our army Ten companies were formed at Huntsville in a week That place had been taken possession of by 10 yankee regiments from Point Peak, but Gen Roddy has been ordered to retake and hold it at all hazards.

"Ten yankee gunboats had ascended the Tennessee River and attempted to cross the Muscle Shoals at Decatur, but Roddy attacked them, sunk one and probably another, and damaged the others.

"Maj Gen. N. B. Forrest has been made a Lieutenant General."

From South Carolina and Georgia.—RICHMOND, January 3 —An official telegram from Charleston says that the yankee raiders are reported to have retired from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad going westward. They left 40 wounded, Gen. Shebon badly. The damage to the road will be repaired in about 10 days.

The enemy have moved in force to the south side of the Savannah River, and are driving in our pickets toward Hardeeville.

Yankee News.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 2 —New York papers of the 30th contain Admiral Porter's official report of the Wilmington expedition. Its failure is acknowledged, the Admiral stating that scarcely anything went well from its first movement to its unfortunate close. The explosion of 215 tons of powder under the walls of the rebel fort was a grand spectacle, but proved useless in fact, the rebel garrison being not at all paralyzed. The bombardment of the fort by the fleet was most successful, but Porter and Butler differ greatly as to its effect. Next in the chapter of mischances came the extraordinary bursting of six 100 lb. Parrott guns on six different vessels, resulting in painful casualties and loss of confidence. Last, and most important of all, there was no proper co-operation between the land and the naval force

Admiral Lee telegraphs from Florence on the 27th, that Gen. Hood was crossing the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals

The steamer North American was lost off the Florida coast on the 21st, and 200 of the yankee crew were drowned.

Gold has advanced to 225½.

RICHMOND, Jan'y 2.—U S. papers of the 31st say that Gen. Stoneman has arrived at Nashville and gives highly encouraging accounts of his raid into South west Virginia He claims to have captured 2000 horses, 1000 mules, and two rebel Editors, whose horses he sent to Parson Brownlow as a Christmas gift. He says also that he has rendered useless the Virginia saltworks and lead works. His losses, he says, are 2000, killed, wounded and missing

Admiral Porter's fleet has not returned to Hampton Roads, and a Washington telegram of the 30th says that there is no prospect of the naval forces under Porter discontinuing the bombardment unless so directed by the Government. Gen. Beast Butler returned to his Headquarters on the James on the 28th

Advices from Savannah to the 26th state that efforts were making to intercept the retreat of the rebel army before it could reach Broad river. Business in the city has been resumed

Col Mulford will visit Richmond next week authorized to negotiate a new Cartel for the exchange of all prisoners.

A synopsis of the correspondence between the Brazilian and U. S. Governments in relation to the Florida is published. The former characterises the seizure as most transcendantly wrong, and an offence to the honor and sovereignty of the Empire. Secretary Seward replies that the President regrets and will disavow the proceedings at Bahia, will suspend Capt Collins and direct him to be court-martialed He will also dismiss the Consul at Bahia But Seward says that the character of belligerents accorded by the Government of Brazil to the insurgents is an act of intervention in derogation of the law of nations and wrongful to the United States, a friendly power. The Florida's crew he says will be set at liberty to seek refuge wherever they may find it, at the hazard of recapture when beyond the jurisdiction of the U. S. Government.

RICHMOND, Jan'y 3 —The Washington Chronicle of the 1st announces the arrival at Bermuda on the 23d ult of the blockade runners Charlotte, Owl and Col Lamb—the first with 1024, the second with 750, and the last with 1800 bales of cotton

Hon George M. Dallas, vice President of the United States while Mr. Polk was President, died in Philadelphia on the 31st ult.

The Board of Supervisors of the City of New York have resolved to raise $4,000,000 to pay $1000 bounties under Lincoln's new call.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 227½.

The Fleet—The disasters of the yankee expedition against this place begin to be found out. As yet the reports are vague enough, but we think there is something in them. Rumor says that the fleet has returned to Beaufort, which is likely. Rumor also says that transports carrying a brigade of negro troops were lost off Hatteras, also that a Regiment of U S. Regulars were lost, also sixteen hundred artillery horses.

We think these rumors are more than half true. The transports must have been hardly used in the storm, and it is certain that they had no horses when they got here. We shall first hear definitely through yankee papers.

Wilmington Journal.

From Western North Carolina.—We learn that on the 2d of December, a fight took place at Shoemaker's Gap, between Capts. N. Price's, Ross's and Cartrell's companies, and some deserters, tories and robbers They attacked our forces from ambush, but were speedily routed and severely chastised. They lost 14 killed, 4 wounded, and 4 were taken prisoners. We lost none in killed or wounded. The woods were fired during the engagement, which caused the discharge of a considerable number of guns, that had been thrown away by the enemy. Capt. Price was in command of the battalion, and distinguished himself by coolness and bravery, as did his entire command.—*Ral. Confed*

The Interest on the Debt.—The whole expenses of the late Administration of Mr. Buchanan were paid by custom house duties. It now requires all that revenue, so called, to pay the interest on the national debt without paying a dollar of our expenditures. The debt and the interest are yearly increasing with frightful rapidity.

Albany (N. Y.) Argus.